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Farm, Garden, and Household.

For the Journal.

HOW SHALL WE FARM?

No. 2.

THE GRASS CROP. This is the corner stone of the Agriculture of this country, and not only of this country alone, but of the civilized world. This spontaneous natural product, furnished abundantly every where, in its many varieties, speaks of a kind and beneficient Providence. All soils will produce herbage of some kind; certain kinds are natural to each variety of soil. The wants of agriculture have selected some of the many kinds as being more suited to the general needs, and more easily cultivated, also giving the largest returns in quality and quantity. Herds grass, Clover, Red Top, Foul meadow, Orchards grass, and other varieties predominating. The value of the hay crops and pasturage of this State exceeds the value of all its other agricultural productions. According to returns made to the Department of Agriculture, the total value of the hay crop for 1868 was as follows—Hay in tons 1,228,000. Value per ton $12. Total value: $14,730,000. Add to this one-half, as value of the pasturage, and we have 22,095,000 dollars, as the sum total of the forage crop of Maine. The value of the Wheat, Oat, Rye, Buckwheat, Barley and Potato crop is given at 9,636,370 dollars. Add to this one-fourth as value of the straw and fodder, and we have the sum total of their value at 12,116,700 dollars. Excess in value of hay crop over other principal crops united 9,878,300 dollars. Allowing these statments to be correct, we have a large balance in favor of the Hay interest in this State.

Maine is set down as a grazing State, her climate, natural configuration of surface, diversity of soils, all point to the leading pursuit that should above all others be pursued—stock raising. Our winters, though long and cold, are generally healthy Our summers are warm and salubrious. All kinds of stock thrive well, when properly kept and tended. Many of our hills afford the richest and best of sheep pasturage. In no State is the quality of wool and mutton superior to ours, with the same breeds and attendance. Our horses are world-renowned, and they need but a passing notice here. Our cattle compare well with those of other sections. Lumber is plenty, shelter and fencing can be procured with far less expense than in most of the more favored climes; and labor is not so dear as in many other States. The tending of flocks and herds is a pleasing and healthful employment. Maine seems to be peculiarly adopted to this branch of Agricultural industry.

Yet there are many things yet needed to make this a stock grower's paradise. Many pastures need renovating and renewing. Very many fields need a higher state of cultivation. These needed changes and improvements will naturally come about with the increasing interest in cattle husbandry.

Leaving this part of the subject, let us turn our attention to some of the more prominent grasses.

CLOVER. This leading and indispensable part of our forage crop is composed of the following elements according to Prof. Morton:

Potash,	30.	Soda,	1.
Magnesia,	10.	Lime,	10.
Phos. Acid,	9.	Silica,	5.
Com. Salt,	5.		
			100.

By this we see that clover requires Lime, Potash and Salt in the soil upon which it grows. Clover has been termed a Lime plant, from its being largely composed of this element. If there is not lime in the soil, it must be supplied in the form of common lime, plaster, bone phosphate, or some other lime yielding material. I subjoin a few other analyses of the clover plant—

Red Clover.		White Clover.	
Potash,	16.	Potash,	14.
Soda,	10.	Soda,	6.
Magnesia,	10.	Magnesia,	5.
Lime,	24.	Lime,	50.
Silica,	3.	Phos. Acid,	13.
Sul. Acid,	1.	Sul. Acid,	1.
Salt,	6.	Silica,	3.
		Salt,	5.
	100.		100.

Lime, plaster, ashes, salt, phosphates, and seaweed are good fertilizers for the clover crop. Applied at the surface they give the best results. Clover is one of the best of renovating crops. Plowed under for green manure, it not only enriches the soil by its decomposition, but leaves it light and friable for the succeeding crop. X.

FENCES.

As early as will be suitable on account of snow, frost, or other impediment, these should be attended to. It is a poor economy to have poor fences. Where material is scarce, only those fences absolutely necessary should be built, and these built well. Cattle are often induced to be breachy, and unruly by turning them into pastures not suitably fenced. Many a valuable animal has been spoiled by this neglect. Road fences are perfect nuisances, except where pastures border on roads. We have a law to prohibit cattle from running at large, and let be enforced instead of building expensive fences to protect ourselves, as has heretofore been done. Road fences cause the roads to be filled by drifted snow, and it costs the State annually, several hundred thousand dollars to break roads, when if not fenced they would not be blockaded. Farmers should endeavor to build a portion of their fences in a durable and permanent manner each year, of the best of materials.

For the Journal.

FARM NOTES.

1. Pastures can be greatly benefited by sowing on bone-dust.

2. Johnson estimates that two hundred pounds of bone-dust, spread on one acre, will last sixteen years.

3. Night soil is a powerful fertilizer. It should be mixed with at least tenfold of its bulk of leaf mould, peat, or loam.

4. A milch cow is said to require three per cent. of her weight of hay per day.

5. A sheep full grown, requires three and one half per cent. of live weight.

6. An ox requires two per cent. if he does not work, and two and one half if he does.

7. Eight hundred bushels of ruta bagas, or six hundred bushels of carrots are an average crop per acre.

8. Carrots produce the richest milk, sugar beets next, potatoes next, and turnips last as to quality, but first in quantity.

9. Carrots are equal to English hay, pound for pound, as a feed.

10. Turnips as one, to one and one half.

11. Beets, pound for pound.

12. Parsnips equal to best of hay, equal weight.

13. All animals and vegetable matter is composed of cells.

14. Salt (chloride of sodium) is a valuable fertilizer, when applied at the rate of about eight bushels to the acre.

15. To reduce bones to ashes, put them in a tight plank box, mix with ashes and keep moist and cool. It takes from three to six months to reduce them to fineness.

16. Sulphur is a preventative of vermin on stock, given in provender, and applied to the outside.

17. Trees planted upon the western, nothern, and eastean sides of fields, protect the crops, attract the moisture, invite insect, destroying birds, prevent snow from being blown away, break cold and destructive winds, render the fields more productive, shelter fogs.

18. Evergreens make the bests helter, planted in two rows, thus * * * * * * * * * * * *

19. Trees do best transplanted in autumn. X

A paragraph is going the rounds about a girl in Chester, Vt., dying from tight lacing. An editor, commenting on the fact says: "These corsets should be done away with, and if the girls can't live without being squeezed, we suppose men can be found who would sacrifice themselves. As old as we are, we would rather devote three hours a day, as a brevet corset, than see these girls dying off in that manner. Office hours almost any time."

THE GARDEN.

This important appendage to every household, and necessary one to every farm, should be attended to early in the season; it should be thoroughly pulverized by being spaded or plowed several times. Fine barn-yard manure, plentifully incorporated and thoroughly mixed with the soil as soon as in suitable condition, should be planted, using a compost of hen manuure, plaster, ashes, and salt, in the proportion of equal parts of the three first named ingredients, to one eighth part of salt, this may be applied in the drill, with the soil mixed with it before the seed is dropped. Hen manure and ashes alone, when applied, should be mixed only as fast as used, as the potash frees the ammonia of the manure, plaster fixes it. Where salt cannot be readily obtained, it may be omitted with less detriment than either of the other three. Gardeners will find this a cheap and valuable fertilizer, equal to guano, or other concentrated manures, while nearly all the ingredients can be produced on the premises. Do not neglect the garden.

From the Montreal Witness.

THE POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE GRAND TRUNK.

During the two years 1868 and 1869, 456 miles of the line have been rerailed with new rails of much heavier weight than those originally laid. This is an average of 152 miles a year, the rails having been partly imported from England, and partly rolled at Toronto, Portland, and Detroit for the different sections of the line.

During 1870 it is intended to lay about 170 miles of new rails, of which 50 miles will be of the very best Bessemere steel.

These steel rails are to be laid between Kingston and Sherbrooke where the climate is most severe and the difficulties of working a railway in winter the greatest.

No more iron rails will be imported from England, the quality of those sent out of late years having proved unequal to bear the strain of a Lower Canadian winter. Fifty miles of steel rails will be imported in future every year from England, until the whole distance from Kingston to Sherbrooke is laid with steel rails. It is also intended then to extend the steel rails as far West as Bellville, and East to the boundary with the United States.

The balance of the 170 miles to be relaid this year will be of iron manufactured at Portland, Toronto and Detroit.

The sleepers throughout the whole lines are in a very satisfactory condition. It requires about forty thousand new sleepers every year to keep that branch of the work in good order.

The ballasting of the line is also receiving attention. About 60 miles were ballasted last year, and it is intended to ballast about one hundred miles yearly during this and the two following years.

These several improvements will rapidly make Grand Trunk equal to any railway on this continent.

During the last two years the Company have received 25 large and powerful freight engines from Glasgow, besides a considerable number built at Portland and by the company itself in Montreal, to replace old or small engines, which, from length of service, are no longer of much use. During the last six years, about 31 powerful engines (irrespective of the 25 from Glasgow) have been thus bought or built to improve the stock. Very extensive improvements have also been made to the stock generally, which now amounts in all to 323 engines.

During the last two years 200 cars, with wheels and axels so constructed that they can run through between Boston and Chicago and St. Louis over the different guages, have been placed upon the route. They have worked so very satisfactorily 500 more have been ordered, and are now under construction. They are being delivered as rapidly as possible, and the whole 500 will be at work by the end of the year.

Within the last few months a number of the leading merchants of Montreal formed a Company, to purchase and lend rolling stock to the Grand Trunk or other Railway Companies. That Company has contracted to supply the Grand Trunk Company with 500 box freight cars of the very best kind. Fifty have already been delivered, and are now at work. The whole five hundred will be completed by the end of this year.

Corresponding improvements are also to be made in the extent and character of the passenger trains of the Railway. The Co. at present owns 147 first class and sleeping cars.—131 being ordinary passenger cars, and 16 sleeping cars.

A contract has been made with the well-known "Pullman Car Co." to place their palace sleeping-cars upon the Grand Trunk Railway. It will probably take upwards of 21 of these cars to properly stock the line. Eight of them are now under construction in the workshops at Point St. Charles, under the direct supervision of the Pullman Co. They will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and some of them will, it is hoped, be running in a few months.

Within the last few days a contract has also been made with the "Wasson Manufacturing Co," of Springfield, Mass., to build 12 of the very best of 1st class passenger cars. They are to be equal to any cars running upon any lines in the United States and are all to be delivered by the middle of August at the latest.

The existing stock of 1st class cars are being thoroughly overhauled and improved, and by the end of the present year the passenger cars of the Grand Trunk Railway are intended to be equal in every respect to those on the best line in the United States.

It is intended also to run the passenger trains quicker than has hitherto been done. To assist in this 15 passenger engines have been contracted for within the last few days, especially adapted to this work. Six of them have been ordered from the well known establishment, the "Baldwin Locomotive Works," in Philadelphia, and are to be used on the Portland and Detroit divisions, and are to be delivered by June next. The other six, for use in Canada, have been ordered at Kingston, and are to be very similar to those to be built at the Baldwin Works.

As soon as some of the new stock is received it is intended to improve the train service. Through trains, with Pullman's sleeping cars, will be run between Portland and Sarnia in about 34 hours. The time between Montreal and Toronto will probably be about 13 hours, and passengers leaving either city at night will arrive at Montreal or Toronto at or before ten o'clock the next morning. These through trains will be in direct connection at Montreal with the through express trains to and from Boston, and also with the Michigan Central from Detroit.

Both as regards passenger and freight business therefore, the railway is being rapidly placed in first-class condition, and will be enabled to afford increased facilities and despatch to the rapidly growing trade of the country through which it passes.

The gross earnings of the Company have increased from about five million six hundred thousand in 1854, to upwards of seven million one hundred thousand in 1869, and we are glad to learn that the receipts for the present year so far show a considerable increase over those for 1869.

It is satisfactory also that the credit of an undertaking of such vast importance to Canada as the Grand Trunk Railway is rapidly improving in England, and that it will thus be enabled to make very considerable improvements and additions to its rolling stock, both as regards quantity and quality, and to continue and extend the improvements which have been going on for several years with respect to its permanent way.

Schooner William T. Emerson, Dorr, of and for Orland, Me., from New London, put into this port on Sunday, having been run down on the previous night about eighteen miles N. N. E. from Cape Cod, by an unknown barque, which struck her on the quarter, knocking off the stern and otherwise badly damaging the vessel. The mate, Mr. Peleg Patten, was knocked overboard and drowned. He belonged in Orland, where he leaves a widow and one child. Capt. Dorr states that the barque showed no lights, refused to give her name, and passed on without stopping to render them any assistance, although requested to do so. Had the schooner been deeply loaded she would have soon sunk, as she was cut down nearly to the water's edge. Such conduct on the part of the captain of the barque is deserving of the severest condemnation, and we hope the name of his vessel will yet be ascertained and the matter fully investigated. [Gloucester Advertiser.

A man in Alleghany county, N. Y., who died recently, left his wife one cent, his brother a few dollars, and $5000 for the erection of a monument to himself.

The safe in the law office of Hamilton Harris, in Albany, N. Y., was robbed of $50,000 worth of bonds on the night of the 27th ult.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, trims his sails to the Democratic whirlwind by the declaration that "the war is over, and the men are to vote just as they please."

THE ROLL CALL.

They carried him gently to the rear,
The bravest of the brave;
"Mortally wounded," the surgeon said,
"Nothing his life can save."

Darkness had shrouded the field in gloom,
Where many a loved one slept,
And tearful comrades, bending low
O'er manly forms, had wept.

Suddenly up from the couch where he lay,
At midnight calm and clear,
The voice of the wounded boy was heard
To answer loudly "Here."

"What can I do?" the surgeon said,
And quickly rushed to his side,
"Nothing, Doctor, they were calling the roll
In heaven, and I replied."

He turned his head, his eye grew dim,
Not a sigh, nor a stifled groan,
But when the surgeon whispered again,
His spirit had sweetly flown.

FOUND IN THE STREET.

"Do you know, Sir, that I am almost starved—that I have had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours?"

The young man started at this unexpected address; then turned and regarded the speaker for a moment curiously.

The scene was Fifth Avenue, and the time was near midnight.

Horses and carriages were dashing over the pavement, conveying gay parties from theatre or supper.

The air was crisp and chilly; the stars shone cheerfully above; the lamps gleamed brilliantly below; yet the young man was thus suddenly accosted, in the most fashionable thoroughfare in New York, by a stranger who had had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours.

No wonder he turned to look curiously at her!

Caleb, or Cale Gordon, as his intimates called him, was a hard-working young journalist—hard working but well paid; for he was a vastly clever and rapid writer, and found a ready market for all he wrote; besides being on the regular staff of one morning paper as musical and dramatic critic.

And in pursuit of this part of his vocation he had that evening been to the French opera to hear 'Genevieve'—had stepped into Delmonico's for a light supper, and was on his way down to the office to write up his evening's work.

He had no one but himself to take care of, made money enough to supply all his wants, including light suppers at Delmonico's when he desired them; and knew very little about the poverty and wretchedness of the under world of the great city he lived in.

Therefore he queried in a tone of surprise, after looking at the questioner for a moment, "You say you have eaten nothing for twenty-four hours?"

"A bit of bread and some coffee last evening, and nothing more since the day before;" and the girl gave a great gulp, something between a sigh and a sob, and turned her face away.

"Bless my soul!" said Caleb; "come right along with me and get something."

You see Caleb was quite green—he had only been in the city about six months, having come well recommended from a country newspaper, or else he would have given her a quarter—or perhaps something worse would have come of it, who knows? But as it was, he took her hand and placed it on his arm, and walked with her rapidly down a side street, toward a point where he knew there was an oyster saloon that kept open all night.

It was not exactly the place to take a lady, but it did not occur to Caleb to take her to Delmonico's—besides they were past it.

She had said nothing further, but Caleb noticed that she leaned rather heavily upon his arm; and as they passed a street lamp, and its light shone full in her face, he observed that she was very pale.

He hurried her along, and presently they arrived at the saloon, and were soon seated opposite each other in a small private room, or box, with a table between them.

Caleb called a waiter and ordered a glass of sherry, and, when that was provided, gave it to the girl, who seemed absolutely ready to faint, and begged her to drink it, which she did; then he ordered a substantial supper for her.

The wine had revived her, and a little color had tinged her cheeks.

She seemed very young. Caleb thought of his little sister at the old homestead in the country, and guessed this girl must be about her age—about seventeen.

Thinking of his little sister, he could not help thinking how he would feel if she were in such a position as this poor creature; and he felt a strong sensation under his watch pocket, and did not care to speak for a moment.

Then he said kindly, and in a low tone, "And now you must tell how all this has been brought about, and perhaps I can help you."

But the girl folded her arms on the table, laid her head on them, and cried—not loudly but very bitterly.

"I don't like to see you cry," said Caleb—and his voice was a little tremulous; that was a soft point in Caleb's character; he never liked to see anybody cry.

The girl raised her head, and threw the long, soft, curling hair back from her face, and said: "You are very, very kind to me, and—I won't cry;" and she didn't; which pleased him in more ways than one.

Caleb was not far out about her age—probably his memories about his little sister had aided him in some occult way. She was just about seventeen, and now that she had gained a little, that between the wine and the tears she was manifestly pretty, or, at least, Caleb thought so; but so thin—so thin!

She had pretty, soft, brown curls, and tender violet eyes—very large; and as they looked at Caleb, through the mist of her late weeping he thought he had never seen any halt so expressive.

Her figure was trim and neatly clad, but poorly. Her hands were small, but they bore the marks of labor, and the forefinger of her right hand was dotted over with little black specks, as Caleb remembered his mother's to have been when he was a boy at home, and she sat in the arm chair sewing for him.

Then the nice hot supper came in, and, with an apology, she began to eat..

And how she did eat?

Caleb had never seen any one very hungry before, and he felt his own eyes grow dim as he watched her. And somewhere in the interior of his being he registered a little oath that she should never be hungry again—not if he could help it; and then he thought of his little sister once more.

And at last the supper was eaten (of course, Caleb took nothing, for Delmonico had supplied him); and as she looked up, and he asked her if she would have anything else, she said: "I am ashamed of myself for eating so much; but I was so hungry;" and then she went to crying again, but still silently. And then, after a little, Caleb got her story out of her.

How she was crying because she had a widowed mother and a little brother at home, who were just as hungry as she was, and who would not have any kind friend to give them food; and how she had come on this night with a wicked purpose in her heart, because that she could not bear longer that they should go hungry; and how that when she spoke to Caleb her own hunger overcame her—and she was so selfish, so wickedly selfish—and now she must go. But Caleb started up and called back the waiter and gave him sundry orders very rapidly, and when he went away to fill them, put his hand on her shoulder and told her to sit quietly for a few moments, and he would go with her. And then she sat down like a very child, as she was, and told him the rest of her story. Poor green Caleb had never heard one of those stories before.

They had been very poor she said, ever since her father died, and that was when she was about ten years old. Her mother had supported them with her needle, and then Josey—that she said was her name, Josey Carroll—had been able to sew too; and thus they had managed to live, but that was all, and then—the waiter came in with a large covered basket, which Caleb seized; and, after he had paid the bill, he tucked Josey under one arm, and they hurried up the steep saloon stair and out into the starlight and the glare of street lamps again.

They took a car, and about twenty minutes later were finding their way up a dark court yard, into a narrow alley, up flights of rickety stairs, and so to a room on the top floor of a tumble down tenement house, which was Josey's home.

There was no fire in the little stove; a fluttering bit of candle burned on a rough pine table; and upon the floor, upon a mattress, and covered with a few old quilts and rags, lay huddled the widowed mother and the poor little brother.

Caleb dropped his basket, and, saying that he would be back in a moment, fled to a corner grocery which he had seen a boy about closing as he passed.

Five minutes later he was back in the room, with the boy following, laden with coal, wood and candles.

Then he made the fire with his own hands—an accomplishment he had learned when he was a boy at the old homestead.

The candles were lighted, the table was spread, the mother and little boy were seated; and when they were fairly at work, and he saw how hungry they were, then Caleb broke down.

He went and opened the window, and looked out at the stars; but he didn't see them, for his eyes dropped tears too many to see through.

And presently a white hand was slipped into his, and as he turned around, Josey said, "Don't cry! you have made us all so happy, and you have saved us so much! Don't cry!"

Caleb pressed her hand; then he looked at his watch, and said he must go, but he would come to them the next morning. And then he shook hands with them all, and went out, while the blessings and prayers of the poor widow followed him.

It was nearly daybreak before Caleb had finished his office-work, and go home to his boarding-house; but at ten o'clock he was again in the room in the tumble-down-tenement-house.

It was nicely swept, and a bright fire burning, and the few bits of furniture made to look as home-like as possible.

And three smiling faces met Caleb when he entered, and a welcome that made the young man blush for very shame. That was the last day they spent in the tenement house.

Caleb, delighted to have some one to spend his money on, found them comfortable apartments, neatly furnished; hunted up some lady friends of his, who gave the widow all the plain sewing she could do, with the aid of a sewing-machine, which Caleb furnished her; got Josey a profitable position in a public institution; and what then?

Well, then—that is to say, about six months after, when the public institution gave Josey a fortnight's holiday, Caleb took the whole family—the little brother had been going to school all this time— out in the country to the old homestead. And when the fortnight's vacation was over Caleb wrote to the Directors of the public institution resigning Josey's position; and one bright summer's morning he tucked Josey under his arm once more and the widow, and Caleb's uncles and aunts, cousins and friends, all strolled quietly down the quiet country road and into the little village church; and there Josey and Caleb were married. And, as the two widows had become fast friends, they lived together at the old homestead, while Caleb took his little wife—thin and pale no longer, but plump and flushed and happy as any robin—back to the great city. And surely it is recorded somewhere by the good angel that Caleb never again should be unhappy, or regret that he had taken to wife the poor, little half-starved girl he had found in the street.

[From the April Technologist.]

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

IT IS AN OLD STORY.

The cry that earnest and noble women are daily becoming more rare; that the places of the brave-hearted and gentle are usurped by the frivolous and dissipated, is one that is by no means new. Two hundred years ago the wits of England indulged in the same cant, and said the same smart things in regard to the same matter; and long before that time the prophet had asked the people of his day why they said that "the former days were better than these" and rebuked them roundly by telling them that they "did not consider wisely concerning this matter." We have heard many "reverend grannies," both with and without petticoats, dwelling at length upon the degeneracy of the men and women of the present day; no days like the old days: no such wise men now as those that laid sage hands upon their young heads; no such mothers as their mothers, and, inferentially, no such young men and women now as *they* were in their prime.

AWAY WITH SUCH CANT!

The skies are as bright to-day as they ever were since human history began to record the changes of the years; statistics show that the men of to-day are larger, stronger and longer-lived and less vicious than those that lived five hundred years ago, and among the women there are hearts as brave and true, natures as warm and affectionate, minds as intelligent and souls as noble as ever existed among our grandmothers, of either sex.

A PLEA FOR THE GIRLS.

Our girls may dress more gaily, and, perhaps, they enjoy amusements more keenly than did the women of the last century; but what of that? If the chemist of the period is able to produce aniline colors so brilliant as almost to rival the famed Tyrian purple, shall his sister—the girl of the period—be condemned to wear dingy madder? And if better education and wider opportunities have enabled her to enjoy a Chickering or a Steinway piano, is it to be supposed that she will remain content to listen to a shepherd's reed or a cornstalk fiddle?

THE CROAKERS AT FAULT.

These old croakers forget two things: In the first place, that the grandmothers of the period were once girls, as wild as any girls that we have now; and, secondly, that the greater refinement, the higher education, and the nobler views of the modern girls are things that the old fogies who have descended to us from a former generation are totally unable to understand. That the girl of the period is perfectly able to rough it, perfectly able to live in a log house, milk the cows, and tend the babies, we have no doubt, for we have seen her do it on more than one occasion, when necessity required. But if she should prefer the coarse associations that accompany a life of what is called roughing it, to the refined and elevating influences that in the nineteenth century have made our Christian homes the nurseries of modern civilization, she would deny her birthright and prove false to the intellectual opportunities with which she has been so marvelously blessed.

NO USE FOR THE STOWE MODELS.

When Mrs. Stowe and her sister hold up for admiration and imitation the women of her young days—days when "a bride was married with sheets and table cloths of her own weaving, with counterpanes and toilet-covers wrought in divers embroidery by her own and her sisters' hands"—they seek to recall times that have passed away, we hope never to return. As these ladies will observe, "those remarkable women of old were made by circumstances;" we can only add a hope that neither the women nor the circumstances will ever be reproduced on this planet. In their own departments, for the tired muscles of the weary worker, men have substituted muscles of iron, sinews of steel, and nerves of brass, propelled by heart and lungs that can never tire while the coal fields of Pennsylvania hold out; and shall we condemn our wives and daughters to the humdrum of the spinning wheel and distaff? No, indeed. Even the sewing machine is bad enough, and it won't be long until some of us succeed in harnessing the physical forces to it, so as to give the tired limbs of the sewing girl a holiday.

REQUIREMENTS OF OUR CIVILIZATION.

It is a singular fact that we often meet people who, having come down to us from the days of stage coaches, two shilling postages and whale oil lights, are anxious to revive the habits and education of these old times in the days of gas, telegraph and lightning-express trains. Their highest ambition is to have clean linen, make good butter, and save money—points that are all very commendable, but that do not altogether fulfill the requirements of modern civilization which involves wider necessities. They tell us to limit our desires, being ignorant of the truth, that the extent of our desires is the measure of our culture, and that the advice is like telling a man to cut off his feet when he wants boots. And so persistent are these *soi disant* sages in recommending us to restrict our desires and "simplify" our tastes; to confine ourselves to the gratification of homely pleasures, which with them signifies the obtaining of mere material necessaries (and pork and beans at that), that we often feel tempted to turn from them in disgust, and to exclaim; "Give me the luxuries of life, and I will dispense with the necessaries."

A WORTHIER WOMANHOOD WANTED

These thoughts have been forced upon us by the evidence of changes that must take place in the education of our young women as well as our young men. While we deprecate any system that would tend to convert the latter into mere tenders of machines, much more should we condemn any system, the tendency of which would be to degrade the former below even this humble level, and convert him into the machines themselves. We do not want spinning machines, sewing machines, or knitting machines for wives; we want women, and that all around us

THERE IS ABUNDANT MATERIAL.

for the production of good women, material which it requires but proper education to develop, we feel perfectly satisfied. All this twaddle about the degeneracy of modern women is the silliest kind of nonsense.

THE GIRLS AS GOOD AS EVER.

That we are in a transition state; that passing from the rude culture of our forefathers to the higher education that awaits us, we have reached a somewhat anomalous condition, no one can for a moment doubt. But the fault lies with the times and with the peculiar conditions of human progress, and not with the girl of the period. Beneath the aniline-dyed garments of to day there are hearts as true and warm as ever beat beneath the linsey woolsey of a hundred years ago; the eyes that luxuriate upon the beauties that fill our modern homes are as fond and bright as those that watched the shadows on the log walls of our ancestors; and the fingers that draw delicious music from the modern piano are no less deft and gentle in the sick-room than those that spun the coarse garments of bygone years, and milked the cows that grazed in long past meadows.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR. In Baltimore one day last week Mrs. Catharine Marsh cut the throats of her four children and her mother, Mrs. Dwyer, with whom she lived. About 4 o'clock, as appears from the statement of Mrs. Dwyer, she was in the house with her daughter and three of the latter's children. Mrs. Marsh asked her mother if she had ten cents and being answered in the negative said she had ten cents herself. She then put on her bonnet and went a few doors and borrowed a butcher's knife and then proceeding to school No. 13 and calling out her son James aged eight years, cut his throat from ear to ear, nearly severing his head from his body. A little boy named Burnett came out of the school with James and witnessed the murder. Mrs. Marsh rushed at the boy Burnett but he ran and escaped. She then returned to her home and went into the back yard where another son, William, aged seven years, was swinging, his little sister Mary Jane, aged four years, being at play near by. She seized William and cut his throat causing instant death, and immediately grasped her little girl and applied her weapon, cutting off her head. She then went into the house and cut the throat of her young child, George, aged two years and five months. The head was nearly severed from the body. She next assaulted her mother, aged fifty four years, and very feeble, cutting her so terribly that she cannot survive. Mrs. Marsh, the murderess, is about twenty-seven years old, was born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, and has been in the United States about twenty years. She was married about nine years ago in Baltimore to Wm. Marsh, a barber, who left there about eighteen months since to find work elsewhere, and he is now said to live in New York city. The reputation and character of Mrs. Marsh is said to have been very good. She was undoubtedly temporarily insane. The faces of the murdered children as they were placed side by side were as placid and calm as if in a sweet sleep. They were dressed neatly in the same clothes they wore when they were killed. At 9 o'clock last night the mother, who is confined at the Eastern police station, was unconscious of her terrible deed.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE. Near the Cottage street Station of the Old Colony Railroad in Dorchester there is a boggy piece of land. When the road was improved at this point, about three years ago, the bog was filled up about fifteen feet nearly to a level with the rails. The weight of the earth there deposited has since caused eruptions of the surface about forty feet from the track, but the largest eruptions took place on Wednesday morning last. The event was attended with a loud sucking noise, which was heard some distance. Mr. Snell's house, which is near by, suffered considerably, the cellar totally disappearing from view, and leaving the house buried in the mud about one foot. Another singular feature, as we are informed, is the appearance above ground of a number of stumps of large trees, which look like ebony. The earth which was cast up looked like lampblack. [Boston Herald.

The following advice is from a Newburg paper: "Press on, young man though you be poor. We know a youth who, with only his two hands and a crowbar, opened a jewelry store, and now he is living in a fine stone residence in Sing Sing."

LORD TIMOTHY DEXTER.

Passengers over the Eastern Railroad observe, at the left, before they enter the city of Newburyport from the west, a large house amid surrounding green, surmounted by a tall cupola, and this bearing the effigy of a huge eagle. Before time is allowed for asking a question concerning it, the train moves by, and the question is rarely asked. This was the residence of Lord Timothy Dexter—a rich and queer combination of shrewdness, ignorance, credulity, self-esteem, imbecility, licentiousness, prodigality—who lived in Newburyport many years, and died, in the house above named, October 26, 1806, at the age of sixty-five.

His life presents a strange catalogue of events, affording another illustration of the old adage that "fortune favors fools." Though there appeared to be method in much of his madness, and much that passed for luck seemed really the result of shrewd foresight, he was nevertheless entitled to the motley garb, though he sported black and assumed to be "the first in the west, and the greatest philosopher of the known world."

Timothy Dexter was born in Malden, near Boston, in the year 1743, and was bred to the leather-dressing business, which business was almost exclusively confined to Charlestown. This was the time when deer, sheep and goatskins were prepared for clothing, and at the period of his apprenticeship, the secret of preparing morocco, similar to that brought from the Levant, was discovered, a part of the monopoly of which Dexter probably enjoyed. Commencing business at twenty-one, he by industry and frugality became thrifty, married the widow of a neighboring leather-dresser, and had accumulated several thousand dollars in specie at the close of the war. At this dark period, when the national currency was reduced to a merely nominal value, and it was sacrificed at a ruinous discount, John Hancock and Thomas Russell, Boston merchants, attempted to keep up the public confidence by buying this money, which attracted the attention of young Dexter, for he believed such men would do no unsound act, and proceeded to invest every cent he possessed, and all that his wife possessed, in purchasing the government scrip that was in the market. All doubt was soon after removed by the funding system of Hamilton, and Dexter had realized a princely fortune, for that day. There is hardly an instance, in our own season of quick fortunes, that can surpass this for rapidity, but the only claim to shrewdness that can be seen in it is in the imitation of Hancock and Russell, that has little more merit than might be claimed for instinct.

With the acquisition of fortune came the craving for distinction, but society of that period was of a kind that no parvenu foot could enter. The accident of wealth gave no entrance card to the merely moneyed, and Dexter found himself shut out. Boston rejected him, Salem treated him worse, if anything, and he alighted, money-bags and all, in Newburyport, which he made the scene of his exalted career. Lands were cheap, and at that time the failure of some merchants who had ventured too largely enabled him to purchase deeply, which he did, buying two "palaces," as they were then regarded, one of which he sold, the other one—that which we see from the car window—he occupied. Here he commenced that career of extravagance, which won for him the title of "Lord," that he, with his craving for prominence accepted, an account of which he thus gives: "I me the first Lord in the Younited States of Amercary Now ot Newburyport it is the voise of the peopel and I cant Help it and so let it be gone."

To act in a lordly manner, he commenced a course of dissipation and prodigality. His elegant mansion and grounds he at once disfigured by procuring rudely carved figures of great men, whose names were familiar to him, that he placed in the most sightly situations, outraging taste, but at which the vulgar stared and wondered, while the shrewd laughed. His roof was graced with minarets tipped with gold balls, and everything was resplendent in the glory of bright paint. Directly in front of his door was a Roman arch, on the centre of which stood General Washington in his military garb; on the left, Jefferson, on the right, Adams. Washington alone was covered, as he would allow none other to wear a hat in his presence. He had some reverence, and always took his hat off when he passed the statue of Napoleon, one of the collection. On columns in the garden were figures of Indian chiefs, statesmen, military characters, philosophers—and mythology suggested others—to his artists—who doubtless made a good thing out of it. He adopted a system of changing the names, occasionally, for his statues, in order to give greater variety—thus the William Pitt of one day became the Albert Gallatin of the next. A little paint made all the needed change.

An account of the fate of these images is given in Samual L. Knapp's life of Dexter published some years since: "These images were all in good repair when Dexter died. The first that time or accident threw down was the gigantic Cornplanter, the mighty progenitor of a race of illustrious sachems. * * The rest of the columns stood the sunshine and storms until the great September gale, which happened in 1815, when most of them were thrown down in that tornado. The three presidents rode out the storm. The executor of the estate sold the images at auction. The goddess of Fame sold for the most money—she brought five dollars. The image of the great premier of England, William Pitt, was sold for a dollar, and an ecclesiastic who had been named the "Travelling Preacher' brought only fifty cents." The image of Dexter himself, prominent among the rest, was not bid on at all. It is estimated that the cost of these images exceeded fifteen thousand dollars.

His garden rivalled in elegance the garden of Lucullus, and was an object of admiration to thousands of visitors—many females from the country—and it was a custom with him to insult such as were strangers, under the guise of the greatest liberality in giving them fruit and flowers. He got into freqnent trouble on this account. This erotic disposition procured him many severe visitations, and the back of the "first Lord" was again made familiar with vulgar leather, in the form of a bit of green hide.

His family consisted of a wife and two children—a son and daughter, attended by a princely retinue of servants. The dissipation and tyranny of the father affected the whole house. The wife would one day be driven from home with blows, the next paid a large sum to come back. His son was a drunken profligate, his daughter not much better. This house, fitted in the extreme of elegance, hung with curtains that rivalled those of the Hancocks and Otises, became filthy through the domestic orgies that were held in the fine rooms. Vulgar books and paintings denoted the prevailing taste, though extravagant sums were paid for gilt bindings, tawdry frames and more tawdry pictures.

He had small regard for ministers. He held them to a strict accountability. "I suppose," said he, "they are good men; but I want to know why they don't agree any better? They are always at sword's points, and will not enter each other's pulpits, or hardly nod at each other in the streets." He liked old Parson Milton because he was not afraid to "roast sinners to a crisp" but he had too much of the "Alphin and Omegin" for him. "I wish," said he to his clockmaker, regarding these ministers, "that you and I had the winding of them up; if we had, they would not tick so loud, and would go better than they do now." His idea of the abstract man, as expressed to the same gentleman, is worthy of the genius of Billings: "I have come to the conclusion, Mr. B., that man is a wonderful toad! Sometimes I think he is a woodchuck, and digs a hole to keep out of sight, until he gets a fair chance at the clover; now he looks to me like a weasel that can creep into a small place to catch a rat; sometimes he is as cunning as a fox, then as stupid as a jackass, and pretty generally I do not know what the devil to make of him."

Here he appeared before the world as an author and published "The Pickle for the Knowing Ones," which contained descriptions of the improvements about his premises and matters personal to himself, occupying a goodly sized pamphlet, but without a punctuation mark from the first page to the last. In a later edition he gives the following direction to the printer: "Fonder mister printthe Nowing ones complane of my book the fust edition had no stops I put A Nuff here and they may pepper and salt it as they plese." Then followed a page of stops, quotation marks, etc., for the use of the reader.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, with the growing energy of the land, there were the rarest facilities for making money, of which it would seem he was capable of taking advantage. He was engaged extensively in trade with all parts of the world, and in all his ventures was successful. And in this connection are given those tales of what is regarded as luck, but which Dexter himself claims, in his quaint and bungling way, as foresight. A captain of one of his vessels wanted some "stay stuff," which Dexter construed to mean whalebone. He purchased all there was in the market, caused a "corner," and made a strike. The purchase of warming pans for the West Indies resulted in the employment of the lids for strainers the pans for ladles, and a large sum was made. There are other things named that were equally wild; but the one thing that gives character to his shrewdness was his investment in the Newburyport bridge, the construction of which he favored, and in which he largely invested. This stock yielded a grand return, the shares in which formed a principal feature in the bequests made in his will. He left two thousand dollars to be put at interest for the benefit of the poor not in the workhouse; and also gave the town of Malden three hundred dollars for a bell, and the sum of two thousand dollars the interest of which for a hundred years was to be devoted to the support of the gospel.

ONE HALF GUILTY.

A fellow named Donks was lately tried at Yuba, Cal., for entering a miner's tent and stealing a bag of gold dust valued at $84. The testimony showed that he had once been employed there and knew exactly where the owner kept his dust; that on the night specified he cut a slit in the tent, reached in, took the bag, and then ran off. Jim Butler, the principal witness, testified that he saw the hole cut, saw the man reach in, and heard him runaway.

"I rushed after him at once," he continued; "but when I cotched him I didn't find Bill's bag; but it was found afterwards where he had throwed it."

"How far did he get when he took the dust?" inquired the counsel.

"Well, he was stoopin' over, half way in I should say," replied the witness.

"May it please your honor," interposed the counsel, "the indictment isn't sustained, and I shall demand an acquittal on direction of the court. The prisoner is on

AN ADROIT ROBBERY.

While this vicinity is excited over the recent bank robbery at Rockland, an account of a more successful one, conducted upon a difficult plan, may be of interest. It took place in Auburn, N. Y., and is thus related by the Daily News of that city.—

One of the most daring and successful robberies in the annals of crime in this city, was perpetrated in broad daylight yesterday upon the Auburn City National Bank, C. G. Briggs, cashier. The particulars of this bold transaction reveal a degree of quiet perseverance on the part of the depredators in the pursuit of their design, and of coolness in the act of its accomplishment, that marks them thieves of no ordinary stamp.

As nearly as can be assertained, these robbers are four in number. They have hung around the bank for several days, occasionally transacting business, but generally lounging carelessly near the depositors' desk, eyeing the operations of the bank. One of the men is above the medium height, has sandy mustache and whiskers all around, and neatly trimmed, and large and restless eyes. A short man accompanied him, having dark hair and whiskers. These two were well dressed. The other couple were shabbily clad; one of them was tall, dark complexioned, without whiskers; the other being rather under size, with haggard, ugly face, reddish whiskers, but no mustache.

One of the genteel fellows entered the bank recently, passing down to the Cashier's desk, and borrowing a directory, which he took and studied for about an hour, standing to the left of the entrance and in such a position that he could examine the interior of the bank vault, the door of which is always open during business hours. Nothing suspicious was thought of the circumstances, though at the time it was considered queer.

Yesterday noon, while Mr. Wm. H. Meaker, the teller, and Charles O'Brien, the bookkeeper, were at dinner, one of the members of the gang made his appearance and engaged Henry O'Brien the discount clerk in conversation concerning the investment of some money in bonds for the benefit of some orphan, asking innumerable questions about the payment of interest, &c. About the same time, the other well dressed thief came in and offered to buy some revenue stamps of Mr. Briggs, the cashier. He engaged Mr. Briggs in conversation, who, with the discount clerk, were standing with their backs toward the money vault. The men were plausible and cool and did not excite the slightest suspicion even in the mind of Mr. Briggs, who is a veteran banker. After a few minutes' talk the men went out.

It so happened that yesterday was the day upon which the United States Bank Examiner had agreed to make his periodical examination of the affairs of the bank. At the close of the business of the day, the examination began and was conducted until it became necessary to count the funds which every National Bank is obliged to constantly keep on hand as a reserve. Mr. Briggs, stepping into the vault in quest of the reserve, instantly discovered something was wrong and that packages of greenbacks and notes amounting to $31,175 had been abstracted. He instantly came to the conclusion that a robbery had been committed. Inquiry elicited facts which ripened conviction to certainty. In rear of the counting room of the bank is the Director's room, having a door and two windows, opening upon the area back of Terrill, Johnson & Co's. store. The discount clerk about one o'clock found one of these windows open. And Jabez Gould and others in Matthew's restaurant saw a man dressed in black enter the area between 12 and 1 o'clock and pass out again in a few moments, walking rapidly and carrying a small traveling satchel.

These facts will throw sufficient light on the proceeding to explain the whole *modus operandi*. It was conducted with the most consumate skill throughout, owing its success purely to nerve. It is, however, not a little singular that any man who reads the papers should not have his suspicions aroused at observing a stranger with a carpet-bag leave the rear of the bank. Those who saw the checkkg in and about the area could have frustrated the whole scheme of robbery.

THE LIME ROCK BANK ROBBERS. The burglars engaged in the robbery of the Lime Rock Bank, at Rockland, Me., are among the most noted "cracksmen" in the United States. The Traveller says that Adams, alias Moore, who is best known as the principal of the great Concord Bank robbery, now lives most of the time in New York, under the protection of some of the police of that city. He is about forty years of age, has been known to the police some twenty years, and began his career as a passer of counterfeit money. Of late he has been keeping a hotel on the Harlem road.

Josh. Daniels is an old Bostonian, though of late he has spent much of his time in New York. He was arrested in 1861 with the notorious "Jim Edgerton," on suspicion of robbing a store under the Pine Street Church, but managed to get clear. He has since been arrested in this city as an idle and disorderly person. His age is about forty years, and he is an old counterfeiter. He is about gone with consumption. About one year ago he was arrested on suspicion of robbing the safe of the Douglas Axe Company.

Charley Height is a graduate of the Charlestown State Prison, a burglar by profession, about thirty years old, and was connected with the Norway Bank robbery.

The most notorious of the suspected parties is John W. Rand, better known in this vicinity as Jack Rand, though in Canada he goes by the name of Jack Stewart. He is over fifty years of age, and we believe he is a native of New Hampshire; at any rate he has done the State some service, in the penal institution at Concord. He first came to this city with his brother, a noted gambler, who died some years ago, and he is himself a gambler, having the reputation of being the best domino player living. He has been under arrest many times—once at Richmond, Va.—has lately been in business as a broker on Brattle street, and as a dealer in horses is well known in sporting circles in Boston, and weighs about 240 pounds. He has been suspected of connection with two or three very extensive robberies within a few years. [Boston Herald.

MASONIC. The Grand Lodge called on at nine o'clock yesterday morning. The new Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized. The hour of 10 Thursday morning was assigned for installation of officers.

The committee on amendments of constitution reported against changing the time of annual meeting, and the proposition was indefinitely postponed.

The Grand Chapter was called to labor at nine o'clock A. M. M. E. Stephen J. Young was installed as Grand High Priest, and made the following appointments:

J. E. C. Sawyer, C. C. Mason, Charles G. Porter, H. A. Philbrook, Grand Chaplains.
H. H. Burbank, G. Capt. of Host.
Aug. Bailey, G. Pr, Soj.
R. M. Flint, A. R. A. Capt.
E. W. McFadden, G. M. 3d vail.
Geo. H. Freeman, G. M. 2d vail.
T. M. Varney, G. M. 1st vail.
A. F. Kingsley, Wm. H. Smith, Leander Weeks, W. H. Gray, Grand Stewards.

W. Phillips, Grand Sentinel.

Such officers as were present were presented and installed.

The Grand Council Royal and Select Masters met at 2 o'clock.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year.

Gordon R. Garden of Portland, M. P. G. Master.
Benjamin M. Flint of Calais, D. P. G. Master.
Augustus Bailey of Gardiner, R. P. G. Master.
Charles Taylor of Unity, P. G. Master.
Charles Fobes of Portland, G. Treasurer.
Ira Berry of Portland, G. Recorder.
Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer of Bath, Grand Chaplain.
Elijah Smith of Saco, Grand Master of Ceremonies.
A. I. Mather of Belfast, Grand Captain of Guard.
A. B. Mathews of Belfast, Grand Conductor.
William Tucker of Skowhegan, Grand Steward.
Warren Phillips of Portland, Grand Sentinel.

The Grand Council closed at 6 o'clock.

The Grand Chapter closed at noon.

The Grand Lodge at 6 o clock called off until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar met at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, and was opened in ample form by Grand Commander McLellan, assisted by Portland and St. Alban Commanderies of this city in full ranks.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year.

Henry H. Dickey of Lewiston, Deputy Grand Commander.
Josiah H. Drummond of Portland, Grand Generalissimo.
Silas Alden of Bangor, Grand Captain General.
Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer of Bath, Grand Prelate.
Charles Fobes of Portland, Grand Treasurer.
Ira Berry of Portland Grand Recorder.
J. W. Ballou of Bath, Grand Senior Warden.
Edward Parker, Jr., of Biddeford, Grand Junior Warden.
Denison E. Seymour of Calais, Grand Standard Bearer.
George M. Holmes of Gardiner Grand, Sword Bearer.
R. W. Black of Augusta, Grand Warden.
Warren Phillips of Portland, Grand Captain of Guards.

The officers were installed and the Grand Commandery closed. [Portland Argus.

S. Packard, a man about 40 years of age, employed at the saw mills at Great Works, fell yesterday while about his work, striking his side against a large circular saw in a rapid motion, cutting a horrible gash through his side into his lungs. He lived in terrible agony until this forenoon, when he died. [Bangor Whig.

Republican Journal.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1870.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

—BY—

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS. In advance, $2.00 a year; within the year, $2.50; at the expiration of the year, $3.00.

ADVERTISING TERMS. For one square, (one inch of length in column,) $1.25 for three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A fraction of a square charged as a full one.

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☞T. C. EVANS, 106 Washington Street, is an authorized agent of this paper.

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Subscribers are reqdested to take notice of the date on the oolored slips attached to the paper. It is the only form of receipt now used. For instance, 15 May 68, means that the subscription is paid to that date. When a new payment is made, the date will be immediately changed to correspond, and thus a receipt in full is sent with every paper. Subscribers in arrears are requested to forward the sums due.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democrats of the several Cities, Towns, and Plantations of the State of Maine, are requested to meet in Convention, to be holden at

CITY HALL, PORTLAND.

On TUESDAY, June 28th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

To nominate a Candidate for Governor;

To elect a State Committee for the political year commencing Jan. 1st, 1871; and to transact any other business that may be deemed expedient.

Every City, Town, and organized Plantation will be entitled to one Delegate, and an additional delegate for every 75 votes cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the State election of 1869, and a fraction of 38 votes will be entitled to an additional Delegate.

No delegate will be entitled to a seat in the Convention whose residence is not established in the City, Town, or Plantation, which he claims to represent.

The State Committee will be in session at the Preble House, Portland, on the evening previous to the day of the Convention, and at the Reception Room at City Hall, from 9 to 11 o'clock on the day of the Convention, to receive the credentials of delegates, and to hear and determine all cases that may come before them, subject to the ratification of the Convention.

Cognizant of the fact that there are thousands of citizens of Maine, not now identified with the Democratic organization, who, whilst they openly reprobate the extravagance and corruption of the dominant party, yet heartily approve the reforms demanded, and the prominent measures advocated—*especially* that of FREE TRADE—by the Democratic party, the Committee cordially invite all such to take part in our primary meetings, and to participate in the deliberations and actions of our State Convention.

JAMES H. BUTLER, Penobscot, Chairman,
HENRY FARRINGTON, Lincoln, Secretary.
ALONZO GARCELON, Androscoggin.
JAMES C. MADIGAN, Aroostook.
CHARLES E. MORRILL, Cumberland.
F. J. BUTLER, Franklin.
MONROE YOUNG, Hancock.
AUGUSTUS BAILEY, Kennebec.
E. K. O'BRIEN, Knox.
ALVAH BLACK, Oxford.
ANDREW WIGGIN, Piscataquis.
A. J. FULLER, Sagadahoc.
ALBERT MOORE, Somerset,
CHARLES H. TREAT, Waldo.
GEO. W. BURNS, Washington.
WILLIAM EMERY, York.

Democratic State Committee.

May 10, 1870.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

The plan of cumulative voting, or minority representation in public bodies, meets with favor, and is likely to be universally adopted in this country. The plan may be briefly stated as that of enlarging the districts, so that each shall send several representatives, and allowing every voter to cast as many ballots as there are representatives. For instance, if Waldo county sends eight representatives to the Legislature, allow every voter in the county to cast eight votes. He may cast them for eight different candidates, or divide them among different ones, or cast them all for one candidate. The minority party can then have as many representatives as its strength entitles it to have.

The representation of minorities, when considered in a broad and philosophical view, is highly important. A majority may be tyrannical, overbearing and heedless of the rights of the minority. This plan will enable the oppressed class to be heard, by concentrating on their ablest men, and electing them—a right which may be of great benefit to the public welfare. The question should not be considered in the narrow view of the party interest of to-day—for with the changes constantly going on, men are likely to find new associations as old issues die out, and old questions are settled.

The rights of minorities to some share in the conduct of public affairs, which has had so much attention in England, and so little in this country, has been brought to a trial in Pennsylvania. In Bloomsburg, a town of six thousands inhabitants, the Pennsylvania Legislature having passed a law to define the limits and organize the town, the choice of a President and six members of the town council was made according to the following plan: The voter gave one vote to each of six persons, a vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two, or six votes to one. The President was chosen by a majority as usual. The democrats have a majority in the village, and they named a President and four of the council. The republicans nominated six councilmen, but afterwards reduced the number to four.

Ex-Senator Buckalew, who has taken much interest in Representatives reform, cast the first vote under the new plan, and the citizens generally, according to report, were pleased with it.

The result was the choice of a fusion President (brought about by a union of a radical and citizens' ticket) and four democratic and two radical councilmen. Under the old majority plan, the whole six members would have been democrats. Four hundred and twenty-two votes, according to the plan above given, cast 429 for the highest and 297 to the lowest successful candidates. The local paper says that "theoretically, the plan had been accepted by reflecting men in our community as just and expedient, but as an untried plan it was still open to question among the mass of our people. Now, all doubts of its utility, fairness and practicability have disappeared forever."

"Diogenes," alias Jerome the fishmonger at the corner, flaunts the stars and stripes right in the face of the Journal man. [Prog. Age.

We know it, and Joe will stick to his professions. There is another craw-fish establishment, further up the street, that once made great professions of devotion to the flag—but when the times became dangerous and *men* were needed, the proprietor sneaked from the ranks of the City Grays, when that company volunteered. And now he talks about the flag being flaunted in our face! Why, Joe has too much self respect to employ him for second clerk.

The Belfast Journal has ascertained that the section of the amended liquor law giving authority to the officers to seize liquor without warrant, and retain it until a warrant can be obtained, is unconstitutional, and that the Supreme Court will so decide. Perhaps it will. But until the Supreme Court decides that Custom House officers cannot seize smuggled goods, or that a thief who is detected carrying away stolen goods, cannot be arrested without a warrant and both the thief and goods detained until a warrant can be obtained, we think it will not decide it to be unconstitutional for an officer to seize liquor that is contraband, wherever he may find it. Some people have the impression that an officer may enter any place of business or house for the purpose of a search without a warrant, under this provision. We do not think so; but we do think, that having effected a peaceable entrance, should he see any liquor, he would be at liberty, should he see fit, to confiscate it, and carry it to a place of safety until a warrant could be procured. We think there are few officers who would demand an entrance into any building in the name of the State of Maine, for the purpose of making a search, without a warrant. There never can be a furore got up on such an issue as this. The Journal might as well undertake to raise a panic about the long tailed comet which it has been asserted will sweep the earth on the seventeenth day of next October. The people of the State are just now in the mood of putting a stop to rumselling, and will not be disposed to be very fastidious as to the means, and will be likely to sanction quite large liberties. [Machias Republican.

Custom House cases are not likely to come before the Supreme Court of Maine, unless the application of the laws of the United States get warped as badly as those of Maine. The Republican finds it convenient to ignore the point we make in respect to the seizure without warrant. We will state it again. The Constitution of Maine says—

The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from all unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place, or seize any person or thing, shall issue without a special designation of the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

The intensified liquor law provides that—

In all cases where now by any of the provisions of said chapter or any acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof an officer is authorized to seize intoxicating liquors or the vessels containing them, by virtue of a warrant therefor, he may seize the same without a warrant, and keep them in some safe place for a reasonable time until he can procure such warrant.

Now it is an "unreasonable search and seizure" which thus proceeds against an article which the laws of the United States collect duties upon, and of which the State of Maine constitutes itself and the several towns legal retailers. When the constitution so carefully guards the search and seizure, by warrant, as to declare that it must particularly describe the place and thing, under oath, is it to be supposed that a law can be sustained which provides for search and seizure without any warrant at all? If so, we should like to see the reasoning by which the Republican would support it.

In conclusion, we hope the Republican won't try to state our argument better than we have put it ourselves. We copy its remarks fairly and fully. Now let it do the same by ours, and not inflict upon itself the injustice of virtually acknowledging that it cannot reply to us without misrepresentation. We dislike to see the Republican so greatly humiliate itself before the public and its brethren of the press.

"Quidam," writes to the Bangor Whig, complaining of this paper, in connection with some "temperance movement" in this city, and says—

This was the third meeting held and yet the Journal of this city has not yet noticed the movement by a word or sign.

We think there *has* been an omission, and take this occasion to say that the pismire called Quidam climbs once a week to the rostrum of the Methodist Vestry, and feels indignant if every one don't see him. P. S.—If future notices are wanted please again call attention.

"Diogenes," alias Jerome the fishmonger at the corner, flaunts the stars and stripes right in the face of the Journal man. [Prog. Age.

Wouldn't our neighbor judge, from recent experience, that it is a more pleasant way of seeing stars than to run against a man's fist?

MAINE MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. We call attention to the advertisement of the above newly chartered and organized company, located at Bangor. It is a sound company, under intelligent, experienced and honorable management, and affords one of the safest insurance mediums in the country. Maine men who have gone abroad for marine insurance have received some severe lessons in the hard school of experience of late. Pestering suits from such concerns as the Columbian Insurance Company have resulted. In the case of the wrecked ship Live Oak, of this port, the voyage risks taken by companies in Maine were promptly settled, while a portion of the owners are yet battling for their rights, in the courts of other States.

The plebiscitum, in France, about which so much is said, is the submitting to a vote of the people certain proposed changes or reforms in the government. The vote just recorded is 6,500,000 yes, to 1,500,000 no. It really amounts to nothing more than a shrewd device of the Emperor to amuse the people, as the first Napoleon gilded the dome of the Invalides.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING. We learn that Miss Maria Groton, of North Newcastle, was found drowned in that town of Monday afternoon last, having doubtless committed suicide. Miss Groton was formerly of Washington, in this state, was about 30 years of age, and highly esteemed by all who knew her. It is rumored that she was suffering from aberration of mind, caused by unrequited love.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Kimball carriage manufactory, at Portland, which is celebrated far and near for the beauty, style and durabilty of its vehicles of every description. All branches of the business are under supervision of the proprietor, Hon. C. P. Kimball, a gentleman of great experience in the business, and the inventor of valuable improvements in carriages. Mr. Kimball is the gentleman, upon whom the nomination for Governor was urged at the Democratic State Convention last year, but who felt compelled to decline. His carriages are built according to Democratic principles, with choice timber, good workmanship, and regard to serviceable qualities.

The Howard Investigation is being pursued in secret, but enough leaks out to show that the great moral ideas of the General were being carried out with a terrible looseness, if not downright dishonesty. The pious branch which radicalism has engrafted upon the government bears very degenerate fruit.

OUT OF THE GAME. Mr. Blaine has published a letter in the Kennebec Journal, in which he states that he is not to be a candidate for United States Senator.

W. W. Sampson, the loyal Chief Clerk of the treasury of the loyal reconstructed State government of South Carolina, is in trouble. He is discovered to be in league with counterfeiters at the North, in making and circulating spurious State coupons. He is a fair specimen of the genus carpet-bagger.

One hundred and sixty frail woman were arrested in the streets of Boston, on Saturday night, and sent to the police stations. Some were bailed by friends, but most of them were punished.

THE BANK ROBBERS.

The bank robbery at Rockland was one of those skilfully contrived and adroitly executed schemes, which, planned by cool and clear heads, have been so often successful, and come upon the community with such startling suddenness. It was not inferior in plan to the Bowdoinham Bank affair, or that by which the Boylston Bank was so effectually cleaned out. The principals did their part thoroughly, and it was only when suspicion and arrest fell upon Keizer, that there occurred another instance of the saying that "conscience makes cowards of us all." The ex-policeman's nerve failed him, and his confession gave the key to the whole affair. The arrests followed, and "the game was up."

It appears that Keizer had carried two of the professional robbers, with the plunder, in his wagon, to a secluded spot on the road to Augusta. This was done about daybreak, and he was to return the same evening and take them to Augusta, whence they would go to Boston. When, by his confession, Keizer had placed himself in the power of the bank authorities, they required that he should go for his confederates, as agreed, and bring them to the main road, where a force would be in readiness to take care of them. This was done, and the rogues found themselves surrounded, with all their plunder.

They had spent the day in a secluded swamp, where the time was passed in examining the packages. A good many valuable papers, bonds, wills, &c., in the bank for safe keeping, were rejected, left upon the ground, and have since been recovered.

The only one that escaped, was the one that the authorities most desired to capture—Jack Rand, a cool, accomplished and plausible scamp, who has been in a dozen affairs of the kind, and always managed to avoid arrest. The fact that he had been in Belfast, was ascertained soon after the departure of the City of Richmond, by Marshal Bean, who was very greatly aided by H. N. Lancaster. Rand is a large and fine looking man, weighing 240 pounds, with as much assurance as avoirdupois. And yet, with a full description of him, and the fellow under arrest, the police of Portland allowed him to slip through their fingers. He blustered and stormed about his respectability and business engagements, and actually bluffed them off his track.

On Tuesday afternoon we visited the jail to get an idea of the appearance of the persons implicated in the Limerock Bank affair. They arrived in Belfast by the steamer City of Richmond, that morning, in charge of Sheriff Grose and Deputy Torrey. Being admitted to the corridor of the jail by Sheriff Calderwood, we found the four sitting around the coal fire, which the chilliness of the day rendered necessary. They entered into conversation freely, and chatted as unrestrainedly as though they were sojourners at a hotel.

Alden Litchfield, is a stout, hearty looking man, of perhaps 40, with a full face, prominent forehead, and a good-natured expression of features. He looks like a well to do country trader, with whom everything was prosperous. He has been a citizen of Rockland for about 20 years, and engaged in the grocery business for most of the time. He was a member of the 20th Maine Regiment, as Quartermaster, served for three years, and was honorably discharged. Gen. Ames was first Colonel of the Regiment, and Gov. Chamberlain its first Lieut.-Colonel. Litchfield professes entire innocence of any knowledge of the robbery. He says that the charge of smuggling *might* be preferred against him, and that when he received Daniels at his house it was as a sick smuggler, and with no suspicion of burglary. What chain of evidence the State has to connect him with the robbery we know not. It will be produced at the proper time. The above is his version of the matter.

Of the three professionals who are here, Moore is the most striking in his appearance. Of an intelligent expression of countenance, medium height, with dark hair, partly bald, side whiskers, and a sharp eye that looks a man square and inflinchingly in the face, he impresses the spectator as being a man of brains. He claims to have been of late in honest and prosperous business, and to have been inveigled into this affair against his better judgment. Moore is a native of New Hampshire.

Hight is the youngest man of the lot—perhaps 28 years old, wears a moustache and imperial, and looks like an intelligent mechanic. He is of medium stature, and apparently a man of great muscular power. His face is marked by wounds inflicted by flying fragments when the safe was blown open. He sat reading a newspaper and laughing over some humorous articles. Hight says he is a native of Maine, but declines to say of what town.

Daniels is a slender man, suffering from a disease of the lungs. He kept his hat and cloak on, coughed a good deal, and complained of the cold. His dark hair is sprinkled with gray, he looks feeble, and talks but little. His companions made various suggestions for his comfort, and he soon went wearily up the iron stairs to his cell.

During the interview, Moore related the funny call made upon them while in the lock-up at Rockland, by the agent of a patent safe, who wanted them to give a certificate that *his* kind of safe was burglar proof! He thought the agent a man of rare enterprise. While the operations upon the bank safe were going on, it became necessary to have some cloth, and the only available thing of the kind was a new silk dress, belonging to the lady operator in the Telegraph office. The use they made of it ruined the dress. When the money found in Moore's pocket, at his arrest, was returned to him, he sent the lady $20 by Mayor Kimball, to make good her loss. There was a touch of chivalry in that.

Sheriff Calderwood realizes that he has no easy task to hold his new boarders. They are expert and daring men, with friends and money outside. He has engaged for guard a soldier of the late war, who is accustomed to obey orders and whose special duty will be to act as armed patrol.

MORE BUCKSPORT STEEL. Our correspondent from the above enterprising town writes as follows—

Mr. James E. Atwood, a relative of Mr. Sherman, has arrived here from the west with additional improvements in the way of manufacturing steel. He not only makes bar steel but also cast tools of all kinds, which needs no hammering except for extra purposes. I have seen some of the axes which were made here last week from one-fourth cast and three-fourths scrap iron. I am surprised at the quality of this steel and its workings, and more so by the cheapness of its manufacture. I understand that Mr. Atwood has disposed of the right to manufacture steel by this process, for the State of Maine, to E. H. Parker and Wm. D. Swazey of this town. This steel is no humbug.

GREAT HAILSTORM. About 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon the most destructive hail storm ever known there passed over Philadelphia from the northwest to the southwest. For nearly thirty minutes there was a continuous fall of hail-stones from the size of a pea to six or seven inches in circumference. On the south side of Chestnut street, above 8th street, hardly a pane of glass is left on Broad street. Many of the churches had their stained glass windows destroyed and the front of the Continental Hotel, so far as the windows are concerned, is a perfect wreck. The loss will be computed by thousand of dollars. Reports from the outskirts state that there is an almost total destruction of fruit trees which were in blossom. At 9 o'clock Monday night the hail still remained in piles on the street.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Correspondence of the Journal.

May Weather---Broadway Extension---Opening of the Public Library on Sundays---Free Markets---Reunion of the Third Army Corps---The New Store of A. C. Mudge---Fashion---Books---Amusements.

BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

The month of May in Boston, as elsewhere, is a very busy one, and the past week has witnessed the usual amount of May-moving, spring-cleaning, dusting, scrubbing, painting and repairing that has marked the month in years agone. The old and foolish custom of out-door picnics and parties for the little ones has gone by; or been superceded by a more sensible one of having the May festivals in the Churches and Halls. Several affairs of this kind have taken place since the month was ushered in, much to the delight of the boys and girls, and in many instances realizing considerable sums for the benefit of Sabbath Schools. The weather has moderated down to an uncomfortable coolness, with a fair prospect of the customary cold, damp, desolate days of May, abundant in east-winds, cloudy skys, and sudden showers, which make every one glad when they have fully vanished in the warm, balmy air of June.

The City-fathers of course have had some work to do, as well as other people, and amongst other important business transacted by them this week is the final settlement of the Broadway extension case, which resulted in the City Council appropriating $450,000 to complete the work. Preliminary to the consideration of the subject, various members of the City government, including His Honor the Mayor, made an official visit to the works. The iron bridge which spans Foundry Street, at a height of fourteen feet, is now completed with the exception of the flooring, and its gracefully arched and ornamental railings look very attractive. The filling between the two immense walls leading from Federal Street to this bridge—a description of which was given in one of these letters some time ago—is also nearly completed, the upper filling being entirely of oyster shells. The spans across the streets in the City proper are also nearly finished, and the main bridge which is to cross the channel already commenced.

The Public Library Committee of the City Council on Wednesday afternoon gave a hearing to the petitioners for the opening of the Public Library or Sundays. The case is likely to provoke some discussion, as it has many opposers in this puritan City; though it is difficult to understand why it is more sinful to open the Public Library than the Public Garden or the Common. A distinguished Clergyman in this City lately remarked, in the course of a very able sermon, that the best sermon that could be preached to poor, overtaxed, overworked and crowded humanity was to send them into the country of a Sunday, where they could get a breath of pure air and a sight of God's handiwork. And surely a chance to read, by those who wish for it, can't be productive of any more sin. It is a general complaint among the laboring class of people that the Public Library is of no use to them, from the fact that their labor prevents them from going when the library is open. The proposed plan of opening it on Sundays has the press in its favor, and therefore will probably be successful in time.

Free Markets is also another vexed question which has lately arisen to disturb the minds of Bostonians. Of course the dealers in Faneuil Hall and other markets are up in array against it, while the people cry aloud for free markets and lower prices. The case is being investigated, but with what result is not yet deterrained.

The Third Army Corps had a reunion at the Parker House in this City, on Thursday afternoon. The exercises consisted of a business meeting, oration, poem, visit to the celebrated painting "Battle of Gettysburg," dinner, music and speeches. Many distinguished officers were present, and the Parker House was very elegantly decorated for the occasion. The oration was by Gen. Charles P. Mattocks of Maine.

The opening of the new store of A. C. Mudge, in the elegant granite block just erected at the corner of Summer and Washington streets, drew out crowds of ladies on Monday, intent on getting a peep at the beautiful store, and a great many glances at the pretty things the store contained. Mr. Mudge has long been known in Boston as an importer of the richest and nicest of laces, embroideries, hosiery, ribbons, shawls, kid gloves and many other articles, both ornamental and useful. To know that anything came from his store is a sufficient guaranty of its nicety. Some Roman Scarfs or sashes that he has on exhibition are sold for twenty-two dollars. They are woven in Rome especially for him.

Occasionally one sees a long dress in the streets, but not as yet by well dressed people. In view of their possible resumption the Sorosis Club of New York have held an indignation meeting and resolved to wear their dresses short, come what will.

Of the new books lately published in Boston, Tone Masters, by Jane Kingsford, author of the Soprano, is one of the very best. Mr. Tourjee writes an introductory, in which he says he has availed himself of the ready and graceful pen of Jane Kingsford to give short histories of the lives of the most eminent Masters of music, and their principal compositions—a book which he thinks has long been needed in juvenile literature. Mr. Tourjee is too modest in placing it as a juvenile work, for it is well worthy a place in any one's library, and as a work for pleasurable reading or valuable reference will be gladly hailed with joy by all lovers of music. The present volume treats of Mozart and Mendelsohn, and is soon to be followed by others. No one should ever again listen to the Oratorio of Elijah without first reading the description given in this little volume. "Only a Girl," is a German romance, translated by Mrs. Nister, who is well known as the translator of Countess Gisela and other works from the German of Marlitt.

Madam Parepa Rosa returns again to Boston, with her English Opera Troupe, on Monday, May 16th. The troupe have added to their former repertoire Balfe's Opera the "Rose of Castile," Mozart's Don Giovanni, and Weber's Oberon. Music Hall is to be fitted up for their reception.

Messrs. Cheney and Selwyn have had a falling out with regard to the management of Selwyn's Theatre. Mr. Cheney, the proprietor, it is stated, has engaged Fechter as manager with Miss Le Clerque as leading lady; to this arrangement Mr. Selwyn refuses to submit, on the ground that his contract with Mr. Cheney is not completed. Just how the affair will terminate it is difficult to say.

PERCIE.

LETTER FROM CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Journal.

SYRACUSE, May 2nd, 1870.

MY DEAR JOURNAL. I doubt not you have as pleasant a Spring as we enjoy here. One can gather a few flowers for a May-day bouquet, and what he lacks may be made up in cherry blossoms, as the trees have been in bloom for several days. The winter has been a very open one, and particularly unhealthy in Central New York, which I believe is subject to more sudden changes than any other part of the Union. The most of our snow came in March, its melting caused freshets in some parts of the State, but we comparatively escaped damages in this section. The winter grains are less injured than was feared, and the Spring opens thus far so finely, that our farmers have hopes of a very favorable season. Last year was to them an unfortunate one, from the low prices of wheat and many other products. But not all of their interests thus suffered, for our dairymen found high prices and ready sales for all their products. As you are aware, the dairy interest has long been a leading one in Central New York; the cheese-factory system originated here; and preparations have been made for a great extension of it throughout the dairy counties of the State. I believe there are near 250 new factories already counted up; but still fears do not appear to be entertained that the business will be overdone, at least for a year or two, as the constantly increasing demand from England, and the European continent, is likely to absorb all that we can produce, at remunerative prices. The experience of a few late years has also led our farmers to pay more attention to variety in the products of their farms, so that what they may lose upon any one staple, may be made up from another; and stock raising is more attended to, both from the high prices of cattle and meat, and because of the means of enrichment of their farms, which follows from a judicious system.

The Legislature adjourned last week, after a session of unusual interest. It is the first time for many years that the Executive and Legislature have both been Democratic, and the opposition press has been very watchful of every movement, and particularly abusive of whatever happened. One of the greatest measures to be considered, was the restoration of the rights of civil government to the people of New York city, who have now for some years, under Republican rule, been subjected to government by commissions appointed at Albany. A measure to correct this, in the form of a new charter, was introduced; but the local differences of New York city politicians broke out, and the minority, styling themselves the "Young Democracy," sought to defeat the measure through a coalition with the Republicans on the question. It was quite interesting then, to see the jubilation of the Republican presses, over what they termed the split and disintegration of the Democratic party, the death of Tammany, etc., and earnest counsels were advanced to the Republican members to coalesce with the Democratic recusants, and complete the discomfiture of the Democratic party. The measure designed to replace the abrogated commissions was also assailed bitterly, as being a combination of all sorts of frauds and rascalities. Well, after so much smoke and thunder, one would expect to see a field of dead and wounded when the curtain had uprisen; but lo! the obnoxious charter was carried through both branches, by almost a unanimous vote, Republicans and Democrats alike voting for it! Your picture of a whipped rooster, or a dog with a drooping tail, would well represent the position of the Radical press about that time! Blind teachers, they could not read the signs of the times; they could not see that their abuse of the city had been overdone, nor observe the really deep indignation of the people at large, over the vile system of commissions, and the denial of a republican government to a populous section of the State, whose only crime has been, adhesion to the Democratic party and its policy. The new charter is admitted by all parties, now, to be an admirable one; and the Republican members being all the while aware of the fact, knew that if they effected its defeat it would be signing their own political death-warrant.

Besides this measure, the registry law, which has long been regarded by the people of both parties as an expensive and inefficient measure, has been repealed. The purity of the ballot-box will be far better secured by the old system of challenging and the new precautions instituted. The excise law has been changed, so as to take from county boards the matter of license and leave it to the city, town and village authorities.

The only feature of the Republican partisan constitution, which that party framed at an expense of over a million of dollars, and submitted to the people, that was approved by them last fall, was that in respect to the judiciary. A chief justice and six associate justices of the Court of Appeals are provided for by that section; but it directs that only a chief justice and four associates shall be voted for by any person, but the six persons receiving the highest number of votes as associates Judges shall be elected. By this means two of the associate judges will be elected by the minority—a novel feature in our politics, which recognises a too-often forgotten fact, that the minority have really any "rights which the majority are bound to respect." The history of a few years past is quite suggestive on this point. The nominations were made by both parties last week, and the election occurs on the 17th instant.

The canals are to be open on the 19th instant. A bill was passed at the late session of the Legislature to fund the canal debt, which is some $14,000,000, and the question of a loan for the purpose is to be submitted to the people in November next. A reduction of the tolls, and some other advantages, will be secured by this policy. The proposal made in Congress to subsidise the canals for ostensible national purposes, I observe, is still under consideration. It would be an advantage to the West and East.

Gov. Hoffman has won "golden opinions" from the public at large, for the vigor and rectitude with which he evidently seeks to discharge his duties. He has laboriously endeavored to destroy that great public curse, special legislation, and has vetoed every bill whose purpose might have been secured under existing general laws. His vetoes have been sustained in every instance; and by even more than two to one, when at the close of the session he sent in his veto of bills which would have taken $4,600,000 from the treasury for railroad corporations. There was a lump of these railroad schemes, log-rolled together by both political parties of the Legislature. Passed by local considerations, members have acceded to this log-rolling wickedness against their better judgment, as evinced in the vote on the proposition to override the veto, and really rejoice over the result. Not one of the measures could stand alone, and the Governor wisely determined that one iniquity should not sustain another. There is a deep and growing feeling throughout the State in respect to this plunder of the treasury for gifts to railroad corporations, and also as to grants to sectarian institutions under the broad term of "benevolence," and it is certain that when a new constitution is really formed, these matters will be safely provided for. The present constitution provides that no loan shall be contracted of a certain amount, unless approved by a vote of the people; but see how unconscionable legislators and soulless corporations override the constitution itself, by various subterfuges.

Yours, ONONDAGA.

The McFarland trial terminated on Tuesday, with a verdict of acquittal. The scene in Court is thus described by an eye-witness.

As the foreman of the jury announced the verdict, the whole audience jumped to their feet and cheered. The Court did not interfere, and the Court officers joined in the cheering, heartily. The excitement was tremendous, and amid the cheering, men and women sprang over the seats and struggled for the privilege of shaking McFarland by the hand. The ladies divided their attention between the liberated man and his counsel, whom they lavished with thanks, and even kisses. McFarland was very much affected himself; and little Percy, in his joy, jumped up on a chair, and waving a handkerchief over his head, lent his voice to the cheering that rang through the room.

A man stopping at a Providence hotel, blew out the gas, and after a while went down to the office and asked if the clerk hadn't something to perfume that room with. He said it smelled liked a rotten cabbage in a cellar.

LETTER FROM ROCKLAND.

Correspondence of the Journal.

The Bank Robbery---Methodist Conference---An Entertainment.

ROCKLAND, May 9, 1870.

The people of our little city have been greatly excited during the past week on account of the recent bank robbery. The thing has been so thoroughly discussed in the stores and corners of the streets, that I apprehend our citizens will hereafter either be expert bank robbers, or successful detectives. For two or three days after the robbery, no one felt safe in person or property, and each one momentarily expected that the hand of the officer might be laid on his shoulder and he marched to the lockup. It was rumored about the streets that all the crimes that had been committed in our city and vicinity during the last

GENERALITIES.

Rev. F. F. Lowell, of Essex, Mass., has been detected in immoral practices in his flock, and has run away.

A New York despatch says great activity prevails among the Fenian leaders. They have 33,000 well disciplined men on their rolls and money is plenty.

A young woman forgot something in an apartment of the railroad depot at Portland last week. It was taken care of by the authorities.

In the fire at Quincy, Ill., fifteen business houses were burned, including the Herald office, causing a loss of $300,000.

Several circuses are heading this way.

The Gardner Journal, an Illinois newspaper, regularly appears with three blank columns, which are headed thus: "Special Notices: These columns are reserved for those merchants who ought to advertise."

The Kennebec ice-gatherers are selling their stocks, and making handsome cool profits.

One hundred newspapers have started and failed in Chicago, and $90,000,000 have been sunk in journalistic failures in New York.

The Lewiston Journal has discovered some carrier pigeons in that city, and writes a chapter about them.

A St. Louis clerk in rescuing a pretty girl in the streets from a big dog, luckily sprained his ankle. The young lady called a carriage, took her brave preserver home, nursed the roses back to his cheeks and married him, with pa's blessing and greenbacks.

Lewiston, fortunate city, has a "Street Sprinkling Association."

We are indebted to Hon. Warren Johnson, for a pamphlet containing a compilation of the School Laws of Maine.

A lady who was injured by the falling of seats at a circus in Oregon City, Oregon, has recovered $3,500 damages from the company.

The Newburyport Herald relates that Hartwell Baker has been displaying daring feats at the top of a church spire in that city. He has done the same thing in Belfast.

Capt. Connered, of the iron-clad Monarch, has written a letter of thanks to the Secretary of the Navy for kindness and courtesy received during his stay in this country. He incloses a letter from the British Board of Admiralty, written in the name of the Queen, of a similar import.

In a Kentucky breach of promise case 384 love letters are to be read to an unfortunate jury.

Where the India cotton lands yield but 70 pounds of inferior cotton to the acre, the best land of the South produces a full bale.

The newspapers say that Boston is no place to seek employment. There are lots of young men with nothing to do.

LAUNCHED. At Frankfort, 30th ult., from the yard of Franklin Treat, a schooner of 140 tons called the "Robert Burton," to be commanded by Capt. T. R. Clark.

PERSONAL. Mr Henry H. Boody, of No. 12 Wall street, long and favorably known on the street in connection with important and successful railway enterprises, received into partnership the 1st day of May, his nephew, Mr. D. A. Boody, and his son, Mr. H. P. Boody, for the transacting of a general banking and commission business, under the style and title of Henry H. Boody & Co. [Boston Post.

Hon. A. W. Paine has been nominated and confirmed as Insurance Commissioner of Maine.

Albert Dougherty has been appointed postmaster at Shirley, Piscataquis county, Me., vice Paul S. Merril resigned.

Robert Mowe, of Eastport, Me., one of its most prominent merchants, failed on Saturday last. It is one of the most disastrous affairs of the kind that has ever taken place in that town, involving most every business man there to a greater or less extent. His liabilities are estimated at sixty thousand dollars.

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton writes from an Iowa town that, failing to catch a train, she went back to the hotel "in a good state of mind to say damn it!"

A young man named George Ricker, of Bangor, was accidently shot in Portland, by a pistol in the hands of the captain of his vessel. He will die.

Ten thousand, four hundred and five emigrants arrived in New York last week.

A gentleman in Auburn, whose wife is ill, took his young babe to his place of business, yesterday, armed with a well surcharged nursing bottle, and successfully discharged the duties of a nursing father in Israel, till eventide. Such a man is worth having in a family. [Lewiston Journal.

The daring thieves of Lewiston steal the customers' beef steak left on doorsteps by the butcher, the Journal says.

The secret of the composition of Chinese gongs, long deemed impenetrable, has been discovered by two industrious Frenchmen.

Those Frenchmen might have employed their industry in a better way. Of all the infernal ways of announcing to a man that his dinner is ready, that of beating a gong in his ears is the most diabolical, and enough to frighten away what appetite he might have.

A story is told of two Vermont captains in the war, between whom was a generous rivalry, relating to their own gallantry and that of their companies. Both were dangerously wounded at the Wilderness. Captain B. was insensible for two days, but on the third opened his eyes and inquired if Captain W. was alive, and on being told that he was doing well, said energetically, "Well, if W. can live, I'll be d—d if I die!" And he didn't.

The Gospel Banner says: "From what we have heard we should not wonder if these two roads (the Portland & Kennebec and the Maine Central) were united and doing business as one corporation *under one name, before the fourth of July next.*"

Revels, the colored Senator, is starring it through Massachusetts.

On Sunday night a vessel on the stocks at Robinston, nearly completed, was destroyed by fire. She was being built by Mr. Henry E. Carter, and her measurement was about 240 tons. She was insured for $6000, as we learn from the Calais Advertiser.

BANGOR, May 6. A fire this morning partially destroyed a wooden block of two stories corner Hammond and Clinton streets, owned by J. W. Nickerson and J. R. Moore, and occupied by A. H. Cook as a meat market, and Sherman & Hall as a grocery. The losses are as follows: J. W. Nickerson about $1000; insured $800 in the Union Co. of Bangor. J. R. Moore, $200; insured in the Lancaster Co. of Pennsylvania. Sherman & Hall, $1000; insured $950 in the West Chester Co. of New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Democratic State Convention will be held at Portland, June 28th.

The Bangor Whig thinks that "Adam and Eve went out of the garden with a fig leaf to their eyes." The general impression is that they didn't have eyes where the fig leaves were.

A lad of eighteen years, in Butler county, Pennsylvania, never saw anything till the other day a Doctor removed cataracts from both his eyes, which had been there since his birth. He now sees everything, and is greatly amazed and delighted.

LOCAL ITEMS, &c.

News of the County and City.

LOCAL LYRICS. No. 7.

Here is a lobster! What a piteous fate!
He sought upon deceiving bait to sup,
And now a hardshell family await
To know why, like Elijah, he went up.
He is a hard case, and its made much harder
By plugging claws, and boiling him alive;
But though thus sadly martyred for the larder,
His virtues, like the truly just, survive.
'Tis bad to be thus cruel, and quite clear
That there's a law against it that is valid—
But if compelled by hunger's tooth, I fear,
Rather than sentiment, we'd take the salad!

W. T. C. Runnels, of Searsport, has patented a washing machine.

RAILROAD ITEMS. The wood-work for the bridges over the Sabasticook River and outlet of the Unity Pond have been shipped to Bangor—all fitted in readiness to be put up. The piling across the dock to Holt's wharf is nearly all driven, and about half the caps are on for the whole distance. The woodshed, 156 feet long and 28 wide, near the bridge, will be finished this week. The heavy timbers for the turn-table are being framed on the dock. The site of the passenger and freight depots in this city have been marked out, and work will begin at once. The depots at Unity has been located on the land of Mr. Bartlett, who gives the company the land required for the same, together with land damages, amounting to $600 in all. The ship Kalos, from Cardiff, with 1100 tons of iron, is expected to arrive this week.

The Concert of the Excelsiors, on Friday night, was well attended. Owing to a defection in the Band, there was not so much of the "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal" as was expected. But the entertainment was nevertheless excellent. About $130 was netted.

RUNAWAY. Last Saturday, after the adjournment, of the meeting of Supt. School Committees, held in this city, Mr. J. W. Lang, who was here in attendance from Brooks, stopped his team at McDonald's harness shop, and while taking off the bridle, preparatory to hitching his horse, a valuable four year old gelding, he became frightened at a passing team, and ran furiously past the Court House. Mr. Lang, having no time to disengage himself from the frightened animal, clung to his neck, and succeeded in directing him against the picket fence opposite the Court House. By a skillful maneuvre, he detached himself from the dangerous position, and flung the bridle loose, thus entangling the feet of the horse, who, after a few bounds, threw himself near the corner of High street. Strange to say Mr. Lang escaped with only a few bruises. The spectators expected to see him dashed in pieces. The horse was but slightly injured. A very narrow escape for both.

—

The new spring hat has appeared in this region. About a dozen of the most scrupulously proper young men (in matters of dress) simultaneously came out with the new tile on Friday. While they were parading the Row, arrayed in the glossy headgear, there marched part a procession of jokers, who were crowned with the queerest lot of ancient hats ever beholden—looking as though there had been a general garret delivery. Old revolutionary bell-teazers were there—white hats with narrow rims and aspiring crowns—sou'-westers—Quaker broad-brims—military chapeaux—and all and every style of the past fifty years. There was immense laughter on the occasion.

While taking a drive on Sunday last, for the purpose of getting some fresh air and seeing how the grass crop was coming on, we met a couple of individuals driving towards the city. Beckoning us to their carriage, they uncovered a basket and exhibited full fifty trout, real spotted beauties, that would measure from six to twelve inches in length. And there we had been, pent up in four walls all day long! It will probably all be made right sooner or later, but there are occasions when it does seem as though the wicked are having the best time! Those fellows got the first run of that stream. Fifty trout!—only think of it!

ACCIDENT IN BROOKS. Mr. Sydney Wiggin was seriously injured, last Thursday, while at work in the saw-mill of W. Roberts, of Brooks. He was trying to start the saw, by prying up the frames at the headstock with the mill-bar: the frames suddenly started, wrenching the bar upwards, and causing it to strike him in the face, knocking out three teeth and fracturing the upper jaw, causing severe flesh wounds upon the side of the face. The injured man was attended immediately by Dr. Arey, of Brooks, and is now comfortable.

On Monday, the schooner Little Anna, from the Nova Scotia coast, delivered 4000 pounds of halibut to Lewis & Crosby—the handsomest lot of that excellent fish ever brought to this market. They are kept on ice, for customers of the firm. The first Salmon from Sears' Island was received by Lewis & Crosby on Monday, and we have the best reason to know that it was nice.

Mr. Robbins, of the American House, on Friday invited some of the prominent citizens to dine, and served up a splendid salmon that got entangled in a weir in the river. It seemed to be relished by all hands. Robbins undoubtedly means to feed his guests in a satisfactory manner. He certainly begins well.

The wind at the crossing opposite our office has a tendency to exalt skirts on boisterous days. Sometimes when the snowy hose is contrasted towards the top with a blue band and the shimmer of a bright buckle, the mental interrogatory *will* intrude itself—"How's that for high?"

A citizen, in passing the North church, at noon, one day last week, saw a woman knocking at one of the doors. Enquiring what she sought by the curious proceeding, she desired to know "If Mr. —— lived there!"

There is a gang of young rowdies about the city whose depredations will get them into trouble. Glass in exposed buildings is broken, fences defaced, and kindred depredations almost daily committed. Recently an expensive submarine cable at the bridge draw was cut.

Mr. Holmes, of the New England House, served up to his guests, on Sunday, a nice salmon, and gave them brook trout for supper. If his boarders get the dyspepsia by over eating, we think Holmes may be sued for damages.

Marshall Bean has one of the neat little steel wedges with which the burglars forced their way into the bank safe at Rockland.

The lively black fly has come, and the industrious mosquito will soon be presenting his bill.

A cargo of Liverpool salt, in bond, is offered for sale by Capt E. H. Herriman.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. ENGLISH. HIS MESSAGE.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., MAY 4.

Gov. English was inaugurated to-day The ceremonies attendant upon the occasion were the most imposing ever witnessed in this city; the procession being several miles in length. The military display was the largest ever seen in the State. There were at least 5000 strangers in the city, and the streets through which the procession passed were crowded on either side by spectators. The Legislature convened at 10.30.

Gov. English delivered an able and statesmanlike Message, in which he fearlessly reviewed the late unconstitutional action of the authorities at Washington, and commented upon the rights of the state of Connecticut. The following is an abstract of that portion of the Message—

After an expression of his gratitude to the people of the State for their favor in again calling him to the executive chair, and a well-timed recommendation of a shorter session than the Legislature of late years has allotted to its labors, the Governor takes up the important subject of a Constitutional Convention, rendered necessary as well as expedient by the altered condition of the people, as well as by the national legislation of the past few years. It is over fifty years since a convention of this character assembled in Connecticut, and but one of its members it is believed now survives. The bulk of legislation to-day is upon subjects entirely unknown and hardly conceived of in 1818, and the matters which absorbed attention then are now considered of small moment. Especially is the proposed convention necessary if the State determines to facilitate by any act of its own the operation of the so called fifteenth amendment. The State Constitution prescribes no qualification for an elector for any other than the white citizen, while the new article of the Federal Constitution prohibits the State from making color, race or previous condition of servitude a disqualification." As the General Assembly has no power to make a white citizen of the United States an elector of this State whatever qualifications he may possess, I am unable to see how the requisite qualifications are to be provided for the citizens 'not white' except by constitutional provision." Upon the circumstances of the adoption of the amendment, Gov. English says that in several of the States claimed as ratifying, "it was accomplished by means of chicanery and force which would properly vitiate any contract between one citizen and another brought about by such means." Its object and effect are revolutionary of the recognition of local self-government as necessary to republican institutions and by the "power of appropriate legislation" given to Congress the control of the ballot in every State is given to the general government, upon which abuse the mockery of elections under the bayonet in the Southern States is a sufficient commentary. If the State of Connecticut could by any constitutional act prevent this deprivation of her right to control her internal affairs in her own way, he would not hesitate to recommend it, but the forms of law having been complied with and the amendment proclaimed as part of the organic law of the land, he knows of no way for the accomplishment of this end. "The State is powerless for that purpose, but, as nearly two centuries ago, its historic oak preserved its chartered liberties, so, now, its people should treasure in their hearts this vital principle of free government, for the time will surely come when it will be again recognized as the safeguard of the republic." The Governor deplores the tendency which the exigencies of the late war were held to excuse, to break over constitutional restraints and subordinate them to schemes for perpetuating a partizan ascendency in the Southern States. He complains of the continued proscription and disfranchisement of a large portion of the intelligent and influential citizens of the South, and calls on the legislature to express itself strongly in favor of a general amnesty for all merely political offences.

Among the cases before the U. S. Circuit Court, in Portland, last week, the following is reported by the Argus—

First National Bank of Chicopee v. Hiram O. Alden. Action against defendant as endorser of a $6500 note made in Illinois, but payable in Boston, procured to be discounted by the Ames Manufacturing Co., a subsequent endorser, at Plff. Bank. Three points in defence. First, that sufficient diligence was not used in giving notice to the defendant of non-payment by the maker. Second, that the law of Illinois, which it is contended is open to defendant, does not authorize a suit to be maintained against an endorser until (with exceptions not applicable to this case) judgment has been obtained against the maker of the note. Third, that by the law of Illinois, the consideration of the note is open to inquiry in this case, and that the same was for a worthless patent right negotiated in fraud.

The court, after hearing counsel *pro* and *con*, rejected the evidence offered by the defendant in support of the two last points of defence, and held that the liability of the endorser was not determined by the law of Illinois, and to this ruling exceptions were taken and the case, after a verdict *pro forma* for plaintiffs, will now be carried to the Supreme Court at Washington.

Another case between the same parties will be taken up Saturday morning involving, it is said, a different state of facts upon the question of notice to the indorser.

SATURDAY—First National Bank of Chicopee v Hiram O Alden. This was a suit upon a second note for $6000, given by Edward Alden and J. H. Cousins as makers and indorsed by Hiram O. Alden. Defence—fraud in obtaining the note from the makers and that no suit had been commenced against them before suing the indorser, and want of legal notice.

Defendants contended that the note having been made and indorsed in the State of Illinois, was to be governed by the laws of Illinois, although by its terms it was payable in Boston. Upon objection of plaintiff's counsel the court ruled otherwise and excluded the testimony offered by defendants to show fraud on part of prior indorsers in obtaining the note. Case was submitted to the jury on question of notice.

VEGETINE has suddenly become a household word, simply because it is curing the suffering public of all diseases arising from impure blood, which many other remedies have failed to reach. It is justly called NATURE'S REMEDY, being composed exclusively of *Barks, Roots,* and *Herbs.* Its action upon disease is really wonderful. It may be given to an infant with perfect safety. See advertisement in another column of this paper.

NERVOUS HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINT, &C. &C. The Brain being the most delicate and sensitive of all our organs, is necessarily more or less affected by all our bodily ailments. A headache is often the first symptom of a serious disease. If the nervous system is affected, there is always trouble at its source in the pericranium. And it may be here remarked that as the nervous fibre pervades the entire frame, no part of the physical structure can be affected without the nerves suffering sympathetically. Liver complaint of every type affects the brain. Sometimes the effect is stupor, confusion of ideas, hypochondriasis; sometimes persistent or periodical headache. In any case, the best remedy that can be taken is PLANTATION BITTERS. In headache proceeding from indigestion or biliousness, or both, the stomachic and anti-bilious properties of the preparation will soon relieve the torture, by removing the cause. If the complaint is purely nervous—in other words, if it has originated in the nervous system, and is not the result of sympathy, the BITTERS will be equally efficacious.

So light and delicate are all the preparations made from SEA MOSS FARINE that it is invaluable for invalids and all those requiring a light and easily digested food.

MY HEAD ACHES! Well it may after putting so much poison on your hair. NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE stops the ache, restores the hair to its youthful vigor and makes you feel like a new person. 75 cents a bottle. 2w44

"HEALING ON ITS WINGS," say all who have made use of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,* and by such use been cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.

The Times says Dr. Walpole has lost his beautiful chestnut mare. She died suddenly in the harness, it is supposed from Bots or Pin worms. If the Dr. had used Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, he would no doubt, have had his mare to-day—they are death on worms.

Chapped Hands are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment rubbed over the hands two or three times a day, will keep them soft and white. Fishermen, sailors, and others will do well to remember this.

BEST THING FOR COSTINVNESS. DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES are warranted in all cases of Piles and Falling of the Rectum, Dyspepsia, such as Oppressions after eating, Sour Stomach, Spitting of Food, also Headache, Dizziness, Pain in the Back and Loins, Sick Headache, Coated Tongue, and Billiousness. For sale at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, by E. A. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, and by all Druggists. Mailed for 60 cents. 2m41

BELFAST PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.
BELFAST, Wednesday, May 11th, 1870.

Flour,	$6.00 to 101-2	Round Hog,	12 to 14
Corn Meal,	1.30 to 0.00	Clear Salt Pork,	$32 to 34
Rye Meal,	1.50 to 0.00	Mutton per lb,	8 to 10
Rye,	1.10 to 1.25	Lamb per lb,	00 to 00
Corn,	1.25 to 00	Turkeys, per lb,	25 to 30
Barley,	70 to 75	Chickens, per lb,	20 to 25
Beans,	2.00 to 2 50	Ducks, per lb,	00 to 00
Marrowfat Peas,	1,25 to 1,50	Geese,	00 to 00
Oats,	65 to 70	Hay per ton,	$16 to 18
Potatoes,	35 to 00	Lime,	$1.50 to 00
Dried Apples,	10 to 12	Washed Wool,	35 to 38
Cooking, do.	0.00 to 0.00	Unwashed Wool,	25 to 28
Butter,	25 to 00	Pulled Wool,	40 to 00
Cheese,	20 to 22	Hides,	7 to 00
Eggs,	16 to 18	Calf Skins,	17 to 00
Lard,	20 to 00	Sheep Skins,	50 to $1
Beef,	10 to 13	Wood, hard,	$6.00 to 8
Apples, Baldwin,	2.00 to 2.25	Wood, soft,	$4.00 to 0
Veal,	6 to 00	Dry Pollock,	5 to 0
Dry Cod	8 to 10	Straw,	$8 to 10
Clover Seed,	17 to 20	Herds Grass,	9.00 to 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MANHOOD, 154th Edition.

A MEDICAL ESSAY on the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline, showing how health is lost, and how regained. It gives a clear Synopsis of the Impediments to MARRIAGE, the treatment of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, STERILITY, &c., and the remedies therefor,—the results of twenty years' successful practice.

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman." [London Medical Times and Gazette.

"MANHOOD. The experience and reputation of Dr. Curtis in the treatment of the diseases set forth in this little pamphlet is the patient's guarantee, and well deserves for the work its immense circulation."—*Daily Times.*

Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. Address the Author, DR. CURTIS, 14 Chapman street, Boston, Mass. 3mo38sp

IT IS ALL-IMPORTANT

that the young should learn how to avoid the most afflictive diseases always prevalent in civilized communities, and hardly less important that men of middle age, or those more advanced in life, should understand how the lost powers of manhood may be restored. On these, and kindred matters, the new medical work entitled "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or SELF-PRESERVATION," by Dr. Hayes, of Boston, contains a surprising amount of valuable doctrine and information. Our readers may judge of the character of this interesting volume by perusing the advertisement of the Peabody Medical Institute, in another column. sp1m40

The Confessions of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF YOUNG MEN, and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving post-paid directed envelope. Address,
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6m42.

Cure for Female Weakness.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE, made from an Indian Receipe, is *entirely vegetable,* and is a certain cure. By inclosing a three cent postage stamp, I will send you my Circular, which will give testimonials. Manufactured and sold by Mrs. Linus Belcher, Randolph, Mass. Sold by S. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover Street, Boston, and by all Druggists.

PRICE—ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

RANDOLPH, Mass., October 10, 1863.

MRS. BELCHER—I had been a sufferer for seven years before I knew about your Medicine. I had no faith, for I had tried various kinds of Medicines and several Physicians, and was only relieved for a short time. I will cheerfully say to you and the public, I have tried this valuable Female Medicine, and experienced a cure, without the aid of Supporters, from three bottles.
Very respectfully, MRS. G. H. WINNETT.

MRS. BELCHER: Spending last summer with my mother-in-law, Mrs. J. M. Barker, who lives at Island Falls, I had a chance to test your medicine and find it all it is recommended, and I wish to try it again. I send you five dollars for six bottles. Direct to Mrs. S. A. Barker, Union House, Thornton, N. H. sp3m40

MARRIED.

In this city, May 8th, by Rev. Wooster Parker, Mr. James H. Cunningham and Miss Lizzie M. Swett, both of Belfast.

In Searsmont, May 7th, by Hiram Wing, Esq., Mr. Albee O. Heal and Miss Annie A. Wentworth, both of Searsmont.

In Lincolnville, May 8th, by S. M. Dunton, Esq., Mr. Andrew Tarbell and Miss Sabrina Pendleton; by same, Mr. Sedate M. Wadsworth and Miss Caroline E. Dean, all of Lincolnville.

In Northport, May 6th, by Rev. H. Murphy, Mr. Jefferson Rowe and Miss Jennie L. Morrison, both of Northport.

In Lincolnville, May 8th, by J. A. Brackett, Esq., Mr. Joseph P. Moody of Appleton, and Miss Deborah R. Moody of Lincolnville.

DIED.

[*Obituary notices, beyond the date, name and age, must paid for.*]

In this city, May 6th, Lucy F., wife of William P. Michaels, aged 36 years.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BELFAST.

ARRIVED.

May 5. Schs Gen. Meade, Cunningham, Boston; D. K. Arey, Ryan, do.
8th. Sch Little Annie, Thurlow, Fishing,
9th. Sch Nathan Clifford, Shute, Orland for New York.

SAILED.

May 5th. Schs Earl, Furguson, Boston; Oak Grove, Mathews, do.
11th. Sch Little Annie, Hubbard, Deer Isle.

MAINE MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, No. 3 Exchange Block,
East End Kenduskeag Bridge.
BANGOR, ME.

This Company, chartered by the last Legislature of Maine with a guarantee fund of

Fifty Thousand Dollars,

in accordance with the provisions of its charter, is now ready to transact

MARINE INSURANCE

on the mutual plan, and will write upon

Hulls, Freights and Cargoes,

upon the most favorable terms.

☞ This being a MUTUAL Company, the profits accruing from the business will be returned annually to the assured.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE W. LADD. JOSIAH C. MITCHELL.
EBEN BLUNT. CHARLES G. STERNS.
GEO. C. PICKERING. SAMUEL H. DALE.
JAMES WALKER. LYSANDER STRICKLAND.
SAMUEL B. GILMAN.

GEORGE W. LADD, President.
EBEN BLUNT, Vice President.
D. M. HOWARD, Secretary.
Bangor, April 27, 1870. 3m44.

CARRIAGES!

C. P. KIMBALL & LARKIN,
WARE-ROOMS,
Congress St., corner of Preble House,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES
—AND—
ROAD WAGONS!

We are now completing our stock for the Spring and Summer of 1870, and offer, in the NEWEST DESIGNS and of the most thorough construction, a variety of elegant **Cabriolets, Victorias, Coupes, Phaetons, Top and Open Buggies, Jump Seats, Carryalls, Sunshades, &c.,** EXCLUSIVELY the production of our well-known Preble St. Factories. We have made great reductions in prices, and will sell lower than any concern in the United States that sells first-class carriages.—Prices uniform to all. Every carriage we make is equal in every respect to those built to the order of our most valued customers.

We also keep a **large assortment** of

LOW-PRICED CARRIAGES,

built expressly for us in Philadelphia, New Haven, and Mass., for sale at the very lowest rates.
Express, Grocers, and Business Wagons constantly on hand.
REMEMBER,—all persons *dealing with us will get precisely what they bargain for.*
We make a specialty of

Children's Carriages!

Keep a great variety for sale Wholesale and Retail—very low. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 3m44

NOW OPENING
—AT—
Hervey's Jewelry Store.

NEW PATTERNS OF
Fine Gold Jewelry, Bosom Pins, Ear Rings and Sleeve Buttons.
GOLD FINGER RINGS
In great variety of styles and patterns, including the wide flat band ring, engraved and plain, solid 18k gold.
PLATED and BLACK SETTS of
Jewelry new and rich patterns FINE GOLD and PLATED CHAINS, CHARMS, new patterns in great variety.
Ladies and Gents
PORT MONEYS and WALLETS, of the best stock and finish HAIR and TOOTH BRUSHES a superior article.
Scissors! Scissors!!
That can be warranted.
C. HERVEY, Phœnix Row.
Belfast, May 11, 1870. 3w44

AMERICAN HOUSE
BELFAST.

J. C. ROBBINS informs his friends and the public that he has leased the above well known establishment, where he offers entertainment to the travelling public.

He will thorough renovate the house, make improvements and every way conform to modern needs. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies that can be procured, and special attention given to order and neatness in the sleeping apartments.

All the stages leaving the city take their departure from this house. Coaches run regularly to the boats, and guests conveyed to any part of the city or country. Belfast, May 10, 1870. tf 41

DECATUR, STEVENS & CO.
WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION DEALERS IN
Butter, Cheese, Eggs,
LARD, BEANS, DRIED APPLES,
Poultry, Maple Sugar, Honey, &c., &c.,
11 & 12 Blackstone, & 14 John Sts.
(Opposite the New England House,)
BOSTON. 3m41*

Dress Making.
MRS. PIERCE, (formerly Mrs. Arnold.)

TAKES pleasure in returning her thanks to her lady customers for their kind and liberal patronage for the past two years. She has removed her establishment to the opposite side of Main Street, and now occupies the rooms adjoining those of Professor Pierce. She is prepared to cut, make and trim ladies' dresses with taste, and in the latest and most approved styles. The utmost care will be observed in fitting and making up nice goods. Having abundance of help and every facility for despatching work, her customers may rely on having orders promptly filled. Ladies are invited to call, examine styles and consult with her. She believes herself able to give entire satisfaction. Belfast, May 9, 1870. 3w44

Notice to Stock Raisers.

THE undersigned has taken a fine three year old JERSEY BULL, which he will keep on his farm, at East Union, through the season. Farmers interested in raising first-class stock of the Jersey breed, will govern themselves accordingly.
TERMS.—$1,00, for the Season, invariably in advance.
East Union. 3w44 WM. E. HILT.

House for Sale.

A new house on High Street, for sale apply to JOHN A. BRIGGS.
Belfast, May 10, 1870. 3w44

Salt for Sale.

A cargo of **Liverpool Fishing Salt,** in Bond at Simpson's Wharf, Belfast, for sale cheap by the subscriber. E. H. HERRIMAN.
Belfast, May 10, 1870. tf 44

Mrs. Worcester & Miss. Littlefield.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have taken rooms over **A. J. Stevens Store, No. 69 Main Street,** and are prepared to attend to Dress Cutting and making, together with children's clothes and all kinds of domestic sewing. We also propose to keep an assortment of patterns constantly on hand. S. M. WORCESTER,
H. O. LITTLEFIELD.
Belfast, April 8, 1870. 3w44

Watches! Watches!!

:0:
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES
—AT—
Reduced Prices.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES for Ladies. Beautiful Patterns and Warranted time pieces.
Silver Watches
All Sizes and Styles. Imported English, French and Swiss. The American, Waltham, Elgin and the Celebrated Watches of the United States Watch Company. Equal to the best in the world.
Any person wanting a Good Watch, should not fail to call and examine the large assortment on hand. They will be sold at very low prices.
C. HERVEY, Phenix Row.
Belfast, May 11, 1870. 3w44

For Mt. Desert & Machias.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK.

STEAMER
LEWISTON,
CHAS. DEERING, Master.
WILL leave Railroad Wharf, foot of State street, Portland, every Tuesday and Friday evenings at 10 o'clock, or on arrival of Express train from Boston, for Machiasport; touching at Rockland, Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Mt. Desert, Millbridge and Jonesport.
Returning will leave Machiasport every Monday and Thursday Morning at 5 o'clock, touching at the above named landings; arriving in Portland same night.
For further information inquire of
ROSS & STUDIVANT, 179 Commercial St.
or, CYRUS STUDIVANT, Gen'l Agent.
44tf

VEGETINE
NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Purely Vegetable.
NATURE'S REMEDY.

A valuable Indian Compound for restoring the health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs, and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

Its wonderful effect upon these complaints is surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE who have tried many other remedies. It can well be called,

THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS,
Boston, Mass.
PRICE $1.25. Sold by all Druggists.
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1870 by H. R. STEVENS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts. 3m44

Freedom Notice.

FOR a valuable consideration I have given to my son, LUTHER A. GEORGE, his time, from this date until he shall be of legal age. I shall claim none of his earnings, nor be responsible for any debts contracted by him after this date. SAMUEL P. GEORGE.
Frankfort, April 27, 1870. 3w43*

LADIES.

:0:

MISS. A. A. HICKS, wishes to inform you that she has for sale the

Rubber Sleeve Protector,
Infant's Shields,
Babies Bibs,

and other rubber goods especially adapted to ladies. Also a choice assortment of

Lubin's, Condray's and Rimmel's Perfumes,
Toilet Powders, Soaps,
Pomades, &c. Lavender Water,
Magnolia Water, Verbena Water,
Florida Water, Bay Water,
And the Celebrated Aromatic Toilet Vinegar.

Please call, whether you wish to purchase or not. All goods cheerfully shown. The ladies of Searsport, and ALL the surrounding towns, are respectfully invited to call at **No. 3. Haraden's Block.**
Belfast, May 4, 1870. 4w43*

1870. FARE REDUCED 1870.
TO
CALIFORNIA, CHICAGO,
AND ALL POINTS WEST! VIA THE
Grand Trunk RAILWAY,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, Southern, or Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads!

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY, making direct connection between PORTLAND and CHICAGO.
THROUGH TICKETS TO CANADA, California, and the WEST!
$5.00 LESS than by any other route. from MAINE, to Detroit, Chicago, California, St. Paul, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and all parts WEST and SOUTH WEST
THROUGH TRAINS LEAVE DAILY, from Bangor, Skowhegan, Farmington, Augusta, and Portland, and on arrival of Steamers from Bangor and St. John, making direct connection, without stopping, to all points as above; thus avoiding HOTEL EXPENSES and HACKING in crowded Cities.
Baggage checked through, without change.
At Refreshment Rooms, and for Sleeping Cars, American money is received at par from passengers holding through tickets.
Tickets at lowest rates via Boston, New York Central, Buffalo, and Detroit.
THROUGH TICKETS can be procured at all the Principal Ticket Offices in New England, New Brunswick, and at the Company's Office, No. 22, West Market Square, Bangor.
H. SHACKELL, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Montreal.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
WM. FLOWERS Eastern Agent, Bangor.
Tickets for Sale in Belfast by
6m41 JOHN S. CALDWELL.

Carriage, Sign and Ornamental PAINTING.

DONE in a superior manner by **WM. M. HALL** at his old place over Mr. Whitten's Carriage shop, Church St.
N. B. None but the nicest carriage work solicited. 3w43

T. D. ANDERSON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Office, Cor. 4 1-2 and D Sts., Opposite City Hall. 3mo39tf

HENRY HEIMS,
NO. 106 SUDBURY STREET, BOSTON.
Manufacturer of
Billiard Tables
WITH THE COMBINATION STRING CUSHION
New and Second-Hand Tables always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Give me a call. R. E WILMARTH, Agent. 6m42.

NOTICE.

THE AGENTS OF THE SEVERAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS, of the City of Belfast, are requested to meet the Superintending School Committee of said City, at the High School Room, in Central District, on Saturday the 14th day of May next, at 10 of the clock A. M., for consultation upon School matters.
PHILO HERSEY,
TIMO. THORNDIKE, } S. S. Committee.
JAS. W. WEBSTER,
Belfast, April 25th, 1870. 3w42.

H. L. LORD
HAS JUST RECEIVED a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS
For GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Comprising all the
Knobby, Genteel & Modest Styles
IN THE MARKET.
Any of which will be CUT and MADE to order at the
Lowest Price for Cash!

Special Notice.

I also wish the LADIES to send all the MEN FOLKS and get a nice
SHIRT PATTERN
Cut, WARRANTED to fit, and will last a life time.
Also a fine assortment of the best of
Linen & Paper Collars
and Cuffs, Neck Ties, &c., at
No. 10, Williamson's Block,
High St., Belfast.
1141

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

:0:

WM. P. BURRILL & CO.,
In order to avail themselves of
RAILROAD FACILITIES,
Have commenced the Manufacture of
TRUNKS
In all Varieties and Styles,
IN THE CITY OF
BELFAST, the west side of Phenix Row, over Black's Straw Factory.
These Trunks are offered to the public at wholesale or retail, and as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston.
They are warranted to suit. Trunks and Valises made to order.
REPAIRING DONE.
W. P. BURRILL, & CO.
Belfast, April 26, 1870. 1142

To the Honorable the County Commissioners of the County of Waldo.

WHEREAS, the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad Company, by their President and Directors thereunto duly authorized and empowered, have heretofore filed with you, their location of that section of their said road that lies between Holt's Wharf, so called, in said Belfast, and the southern terminus of said road.

And whereas said road, as so located, passes over land owned, as far as your Petitioners have been able to ascertain, by the following named persons, viz: William Holt, John Peirce, James White and A. K. P. Moore, John Stevens, Benjamin Poor,

CHIQUITA.

BY F. BRETT HARTE.

Beautiful! Sir, you may say so. Thar isn't her
match in the county,
Is thar, old gal? Chiquita, my darling, my beauty?
Feel of that neck, sir—thar's velvet! Whoa! Steady
—ah, will you, you vixen?
Whoa! I say. Jack, trot her out; let the gentle-
man look at her paces.

Morgan!—She ain't nothin' else, and I've got the
papers to prove it.
Sired by Chippewar Chief, and twelve hundred
dollars won't buy her.
Briggs of Tuolumne owned her. Do you know
Briggs of Tuolumne?
Busted himself in White Pine, and blew out his
brains down in 'Frisco.

Hedn't no savey—hed Briggs. Thar, Jack, that'll
do—quit that foolin'!
Nothin' to what she kin do, when she's got her
work cut out before her.
Hosses is hosses, you know, and likewise, too
jockeys is jockeys;
And 'taint ev'ry man as can ride as knows what
a hoss has got in him.

Know the old ford or the Fork, that nearly got
Flanigan's leaders?
Nasty in daylight, you bet, and a mighty rough
ford in low water!
Well, it ain't six weeks ago that me and the Jedge
and his nevey
Struck for that ford in the night, in the rain, and
the water all round us;

Up to our flanks in the gulch, and Rattlesnake Creek
just a bilin',
Not a plank left in the dam, and nary bridge on the
river.
I had the grey, and the Jedge had his roan, and his
nevey, Chiquita;
And after us trundled the rocks jest loosed from
the top of the canon.

Lickity, lickity, switch, we came to the ford, and
Chiquita
Buckled right down to her work, and before I
could yell to her rider,
Took water jest at the ford, and there was the
Jedge and me standing,
And twelve hundred dollars of horseflesh afloat,
and a driftin' to thunder?

Would you b'lieve it? that night that hoss—that ar'
filly Chiquita,
Walked herself into the stall, and stood there, all
quiet and dripping!
Clean as beaver or rat, with nary a buckle off har-
ness,
Just as she swam the Fork—that hoss, that 'ar filly,
Chiquita.

That's what I call a hoss! and—what do you say?—
O, the nevey?
Drowned, I reckon—leastways he never kem back
to deny it.
Ye see the darned fool had no seat—ye couldn't
have made him a rider;
And then, ye know, boys will be boys, and hosses—
well, hosses is hosses!

Overland Monthly for March.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

The scene was more beautiful far to my eye
Than it day in his pride had arrayed it;
The land breeze blew mild, and the azure-arched
sky
Looked as pure as the spirit that made it.

The murmur rose soft as I silently gazed
On the shadowy wave's playful motion,
And the dim distant hill, where the beacon-light
blazed,
Seemed a star in the midst of the ocean.

No longer the joy of the sailor-boy's breast
Was heard in his wildly-breathed numbers;
The sea-bird had flown to her wave-girded nest,
The fishermen sunk to his slumbers.

I sighed as I looked at the hill's gentle slope;
All hushed was the billows' commotion;
And I thought that the light-house looked lovely as
Hope,
That star on life's tremulous ocean.

The time is long past and the scene is afar;
Yet when the head rests on its billows,
Will memory sometimes rekindle the star
That blazed on the breast of the billow.

In life's closing hour, when the trembling soul flies,
And stilled is the heart's last emotion,
O then may the seraph of Mercy arise
Like a star on Eternity's ocean.

THE WRONG MAN POULTICED.

At a famous and fashionable watering place, a gentleman one night was suddenly seized in bed with an excruciating pain in the stomach, which neither brandy, No. 6, nor any other remedy could remove. His wife, after trying a number of things in vain, and having exhausted all her stock of remedies, left her husband's bed-side for the purpose of getting a warm application. Guided on her return by a light which she saw shining in a chamber, and which she supposed was the one just left, she softly entered, and was not a little surprised to find her patient apparently in a deep slumber. However, thinking he might still be suffering, she gently raised the bed-clothes, &c., and laid the scalding poultice upon a stomach—but not the stomach of her husband, which no sooner touched the body of the person than he, greatly alarmed, and writhing under the torture of the burning application, shouted: "Hallo! halio! what in the name of heaven and earth are you about there?" then, with one spring from his bed, he made for the door, and rushing down stairs, declared, in a frenzy of excitement, that some one had poured a shovel of hot coals upon him. The woman, overcome with excitement and alarm, gave frantic screams which brought her husband hurriedly in from the next room to her rescue. The husband was so much excited, and also so much amused with the singular mistake and the ridiculous position of his better half, that he forgot all his pains; but early next morning he, his wife and trunks, left for parts unknown. The poulticed gentleman still retains the handkerchief—a beautiful linen fabric, with the lady's name on it, which he considers of rare value.

There is great excitement all over Europe at the massacre of four prisoners by a party of Greek brigands. It will be remembered a party of travellers were captured recently and held for ransom. The Greek government had made every effort to save them, but in vain. Negotiations having been exhausted, the troops moved against the robbers and drove them to a tower on the coast near Orope, where they were surrounded on Friday afternoon. Offers were once more made to the brigands, but were rejected, and at ten o'clock next morning an attack were made on their position. The bandits were easily routed and fled and a most exciting chase followed. For seven days the prisoners were dragged night and day through morass and ravine, enduring hunger, thirst and the most terrible suffering. During the retreat Lord Muncaster made his escape, and was found and communicated with the pursuing party. The chase was then renewed with vigor. On the fourth day, Mr. Herbert, an *attache* of the British Legation, and Count Boyl, secretary of the Italian legation, becoming thoroughly exhausted and unable to proceed further, flagging behind and much delaying the escape, they were brutally murdered. On the next day, and the fifth day of the pursuit, Vyner, Lord's Gay's brother, and Mr. Lloyd, their exhaustion again impeding their flight, were poignarded, the band having exhausted their ammunition. At last accounts the troops were still in pursuit of the bandits, with but little hope of their capture, their superior knowledge of the country rendering their apprehension difficult, now they are unimpeded with prisoners. A terrible excitement prevails in Athens, and the reports have produced such a terror that travellers do not dare to leave the city. The combined legations in Athens are urging the most strenuous exertions on the part of the government of King George to avenge the murdered. The bodies will be brought to Athens and buried with funeral honors by their respective legations.

New Advertisements.

Meadville Theological School.—Unitarian; educates Ministers; $160 a year to poor students; begins Aug. 29. Apply to *A. A. Livermore*, Meadville Pa.

NEW Book.—Agents sell 100 per week. Price $5. Address L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Ct.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—A large 40 column paper, *Ledger* size, illustrated. Devoted to Sketches, Poetry, Wit, Humor, *genuine* fun. Nonsense (of a sensible kind), and to the exposure of Swindling, Humbugs, &c. Only 75 cts. a year, and a superb engraving "Evangeline," 1 1-2x2 feet, *gratis*, 30,000 circulation. *Money refunded to all who ask it.* It is wide-awake, fearless, truthful. Try it now. 75 cts. a year. Specimens FREE. Address "BANNER," Hinsdale, N. H.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR
China and the United States.

The most interesting, entertaining, able and thorough Book of the day, on an engrossing and popular subject. 700 Pages. 40 full-page Illustrations. By Rev. William Speer, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, formerly Missionary in China and to the Chinese in California.

"We believe that there are not five men, European or American, who are as thoroughly acquainted as Dr. Speer with the Chinese in their own country; we think no other man so fully conversant with the Chinese in California."—Harper's Magazine.

Sold only by subscription. Send for descriptive Circular and terms. Address S. S. SCRANTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—*"Ladies of the White House."* No opposition. Steel engravings. Rapid sales. For circulars, address U. S. PUBLISHING Co., N. Y., Cincinnati and Chicago.

WANTED, AGENTS.—$20 Watch free, given gratis to every **live** man who will act as our Agent. Business light and honorable; pays $30 per day. Address *R. Monroe Kennedy & Co.*, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRUIT FARM of 21 acres at Burlington, N. J., for sale. Large new Cottage, fine high location, with much bearing fruit; school and station very near. Terms easy. Particulars sent by *F. Morris*, Burlington.

A Model House.

Being a cripple, I have made house planning a special study. One built last season has proved a model of convenience, beauty, and economy. Descriptive circulars of Plans, Views, etc., with general information of value to all, sent free. Address (with stamp or script if convenient.) GEO. J. COLBY, Architect, Waterbury, Vermont.

One Million Acres
OF
CHOICE IOWA LANDS

FOR SALE, at $3 per acre and upwards, for cash, or on credit, by the **Iowa Railroad Land Co.** Railroads already built through the Lands, and on all sides of them. Great inducements to settlers. Send for our free Pamphlet. It gives prices, terms, location; tells who should come west, what they should bring, what it will cost; gives plans and elevations of 18 different styles of ready-made houses, which the Company furnish at from $250 to $4,000 ready to set up. Maps sent it desired. Address

W. W. WALKER, *Vice President.*
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

SCALES! SCALES! SCALES!

THE BRANDON MANUFACTURING CO., VT.

HAVING purchased the patents, stock and good will of the **Sampson Scale Company**, offer for sale Scales of every description of the **SAMPSON and HOWE Patents.**
Constantly on hand and for sale by
A. A. FRAZAR & CO.,
116 Federal St., Boston.
Sol General Agents for New England and Canada.

HOWE SEWING MACHINES
AND
Butterick's Patterns.

PLUMMER & WILDER,
144 Tremont Street, Boston.

(ESTABLISHED 1830.)

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Saws! Axes! Saws!

SAWS of all descriptions. AXES, BELTING and MILL FURNISHINGS. CIRCULAR SAWS with Solid Teeth, or with PATENT ADJUSTABLE POINTS, *superior to all Inserted Teeth Saws.*

Prices Reduced.

Send for Price List and Circulars.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Boston, Mass., or Detroit, Mich.

PATENTS.

Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., editors of the *Scientific American*, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A pamphlet containing full instructions to inventors is sent gratis.
MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

MOUSTACHES forced to grow in six weeks. Receipt sent for **50 cts.** Address H. RICHARDS, Box 2956, New York P. O.

Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

COLGATE & CO'S TOILET SOAPS. NEW-YORK. ESTAB'D 1806.

For the Delicate Skin of Ladies and Children.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ASK your Doctor or Druggist for SWEET QUININE—it equals (bitter) Quinine, M'f'd by STEARNS, FARR & CO., Chemists, New York.

"Buy Me, and I'll Do You Good."

DR. LANGLEY'S **Root and Herb Bitters** are a sure remedy for Liver Complaint in all its forms, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Headache and Billious Diseases, General Debility, &c., They cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, restore the appetite, purify the blood, strengthen the body, and thoroughly prepare it to resist diseases of all kinds. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Lorraine's Vegetable Cathartic Medicine. PRICE 25 CENTS. THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL.

Mild, Certain, Safe, Efficient. It is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered, and at once relieves and invigorates all the vital functions, without causing injury to any of them. The most complete success has long attended its use in many localities; and it is now offered to the general public with the conviction that it can never fail to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never over taxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys,—of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses this, will voluntarily return to the use of any other cathartic.
Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

1 Box, $0,25	Postage 6 cents	
5 Boxes, 1.00	" 18 "	
12 " 2.25	" 39 "	

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

CAUTION.

Should occasion require you to purchase B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, be particularly careful to see that the initials are *B. A.* This is the article that has been so

Favorably Known Since 1829,

And purchasers must insist on having it if they do not wish to have an imitation forced upon them.

HORRIBLE.—I suffered with **Catarrh** thirty years, and was cured in six weeks by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt postage free to all afflicted. Address Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176 Syracuse, N. Y.

MANHOOD and Womanhood.—Essays for Young Men, free, in sealed envelopes. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

PSYCHOMANCY. FASCINATION OR SOUL-CHARMING.—400 pages; cloth. This wonderful book has full instructions to enable the reader to fascinate either sex, or any animal, at will. Mesmerism, Spiritualism, and hundreds of other curious experiments. It can be obtained by sending address, with postage, to T. W. EVANS & CO., No. 41 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL PARTIES using a tubular well, must produce a license or receipt from STEPHEN WAITE, or his agents. Any persons having a tubular well other than the above will have to pay a royalty of $20 for infringement. Good, pure water obtained in one hour by using WAITE'S **Patent Water Well.** $30 a day made in the business. Those wishing exclusive rights in States and counties, apply at once. Tools used cost but a trifle. Full printed instructions sent. Circulars free. Deeds sent by Express, collect on delivery, to any section. Any one can do this business after reading instructions. All parties dealt honorably with. STEPHEN WAITE, Patentee, New Bedford, Mass.

GRAND RUSH!

AT

Simonton Bros. & Co.

In consequence of the great decline of Dry Goods in New York and Boston, we have been prompted to keep one member of this firm in the Western markets most of the time, selecting such goods that will meet with ready sales, and securing the choicest from Bankrupt Houses. Consequently we are receiving large invoices of goods by every steamer, and have marked down those in stock to correspond to the lowest market prices.

The patronage we have received the first year from the public, has been so encouraging and satisfactory, that we have resolved, both to increase our stock and cater to the public taste, at lower prices than ever.

CARPETINGS.

Have just received samples representing the large stock in the Rockland Store, Tapestries selling at $1.50 per yard.

CURTAINS AND FIXTURES

have been added to our stocks, entirely new designs, and fresh Goods at reduced prices.

KID GLOVES.

A large assortment constantly on hand, every pair warranted and marked down from $1.25 to 87c per pair.

DRESS GOODS.

A perfect slaughter in prices has been made in this department. Nice Poplins marked down from 55c to 28c per yd.

DAMAGED LINEN GOODS

have just arrived selling at half their value.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

all hemmed, selling at 8 cents.

PAPER COLLARS.

Linen finished, cloth-lined button holes, selling TWO boxes for 25 cents.

SPOOL COTTON.

Ward's Thread, (200 yds.) 3 cents per spool. Soft Finished Machine thread 8 cts. per spool.

Cotton Cloths & Prints,

at prices that will please the purchaser, and lower than at any other store in the city

JOBBERS.

We would call the attention of Country Merchants to the job lots that will be disposed of at lower prices than they can be had in the Western Markets.

Ladies, call and see these Goods, and be convinced that Simonton Bros. & Co. recognize the motto that, "quick sales and small profit" is for the mutual advantage of us all.

SIMONTON BROS. & CO.
BELFAST, Maine.
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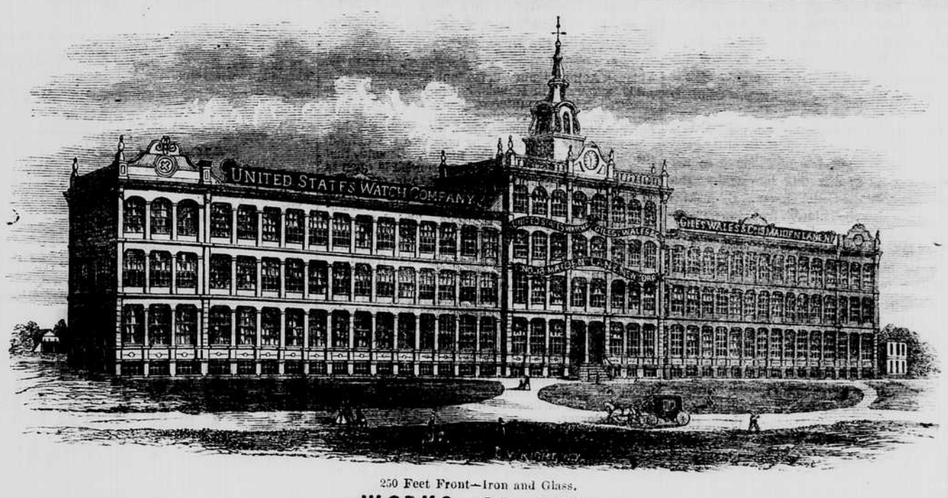

250 Feet Front—Iron and Glass.

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UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY,
(GILES, WALES & CO.) MARION, N. J.

GILES, WALES & CO.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND JOBBERS

SALES-ROOM OF THE
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS Of all the Grades of AMERICAN WATCHES, PENDANT WINDERS AND KEY WINDERS,
BOTH NICKEL AND FROSTED MOVEMENTS.

The finer grades all having three pairs **Conical Pivots, Cap Jeweled**, in **Gold Settings**, and accurately adjusted to *Heat, Cold and Position*; and all, even in the cheapest grades, have the STRAIGHT LINE Escapement, with Exposed Pallet Jewels, and Hardened and Tempered Hair Springs; and for our late improvement in STEM WINDING mechanism we claim a *STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY*, and *SMOOTHNESS* hitherto unattained in any other manufacture, at home or abroad,
Constantly on hand, full lines, all sizes, in Gold, Silver, Diamond Set and Magic Cases, Minute Repeaters, Independent 1-4, 1-5 Split and Fly-back Seconds, for taking three different times, for timing horses, Artillerymen. &c.
Price List furnished the trade on application, enclosing business card. For sale by the trade generally. Beware of worthless imitations, with which the country is flooded. INSIST on a certificate of genuineness from those of whom you purchase, and see that the words, MARION, N. J., are engraved on the plate over the main spring barrel. All others are spurious.

Wholesale Rooms, 13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,
And GILES; BROTHER & CO., 142 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

HON. L. E. CHITTENDEN'S Certificate.

WATCH No. 1089, Stem Winder—bearing Trade-Mark, "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me from December, 1868, to January 17th, 1870; its total variation being only *two seconds* in the entire time.
New York, Jan. 17, 1870. L. E. CHITTENDEN, Late Register U. S. Treasury.

WATCH No. 1124—bearing Trade-Mark, "Frederic Atherton & Co.," manufactured by the U. S. Watch Co. has been carried by me seven months; its total variation from mean time being only six seconds. A. L. DENNIS, President N. J. R. R. & T. Co.

WATCH No. 1125, Stem Winder—bearing Trade-Mark, "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me 14 months; 6 months of that time at sea, and in all the various climates of Europe. During that time and since my return it has not varied one second per week.
H. LASSING, Manager Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co., 161 Broadway, N. Y.
UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1870.

WATCH No. 1058, Stem Winder—bearing Trade-Mark, "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by U. S. Watch Co., has been carried by me twenty months; its total variation from mean time being five seconds per month. Z. C. PRIEST,
Asst. Supt. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
UTICA, N. Y. Feb. 14, 1870.

WATCH No. 2617—bearing Trade-Mark, "Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J." manufactured by U. S. Watch Co., has been carried by me 12 months; its total variation from mean time being fifteen seconds.
I. VROOMAN, Engineer N. Y. C. & H. R. R.

WATCH No. 1037 Stem Winder—bearing Trade-Mark, "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by U. S. Watch Co., has been carried by me since June, 1867; its total variation from mean time being only five seconds per month. HENRY SMITH,
Treas. Panama R. R., 88 Wall Street.

WATCH No. 12012—bearing Trade-Mark, "U. S. Watch Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me five months; its total variation from mean time being only twelve seconds. GEO. LOVIS, General Eastern Passenger Agent, Toldo, Wabash & Western Railway.

WATCH No. 1259—bearing Trade-Mark, "Frederic Atherson & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by U. S. Watch Co., has been carried by me six months; its total variation from mean time being only eight seconds per month. Have been travelling through different sections of the country, from New York to Galvaston, Texas, and back, by steamer and railroad. E. RICE,
of Whitney & Rice, 179 Broadway, N. Y.
SUNBURY, Penn., Feb. 26, 1869.

WATCH No. 1176—bearing Trade-Mark, "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by U. S. Watch Co., has been carried by me the three months; its total variation from mean time being only 5 seconds during that time H. DE LANCY, engineer P & E. R. R.

WATCH No. 1105—bearing Trade-Mark, "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by U. S. Watch Co., has been carried by me eleven months; its total variation from mean time being only seven seconds in the entire time. A. H. KING, 7 Park Place, N. Y., Vice-Pres't Elastic Cone Spring Co., N. J. Car Spring and R. Co.

1yr34 **For Sale by C. HERVEY, Watchmaker and Jeweller, BELFAST.**

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
NEW YORK
Office No. 63 William Street.

THIS Company issues all kinds of Life and Endowment Insurance Policies. Especial attention is called to a new provision, contained in Policies issued by this Company, by which after the payment of five or more annual premiums, they may be converted into Annuities.
This provision is in addition to the ordinary non-forfeiting character of the Policies of this or any other Company. Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, and are allowed thirty days grace, for the payment of renewal premiums.
Dividends applied at the option of the assured.
No restriction upon residence or travel in the United States or Europe. **SAMUEL T. HOWARD,** President.

J. I. WATTS, General Agent, South Brooks, Me.
CHARLES AUSTIN, BURTON FOSTER, FRED CUSHMAN, GEO. MAYO, FRED PITCHER, } Special Agents.
21

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

LOOK! LOOK!
INTO
No. 11 PHŒNIX ROW,
and see the largest stock of
New Furniture
ever offered in this city. PARLOR SUITS of the LATEST STYLES
JUST OPENING.

LOOK! LOOK! at the quality and prices of our CUSTOM MADE WALNUT and CHESTNUT CHAMBER SETS, ETAGERES, SIDE-BOARDS, WHAT-NOTS, &c., &c.

LOOK at our large stock of COMMON FURNITURE, PINE CHAMBER SETS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS. &c., &c.

LOOK and see our prices, so cheap that all can buy and not to be undersold in the State.

C. D. FIELD. tf18 A. B. MATHEWS.

Unfailing Eye Preservers.

LAZARUS & MORRIS'
CELEBRATED
Perfected Spectacles
and EYE GLASSES.

For Sale at CALVIN HERVEY'S, Agent, Belfast. JAMES EMERY, Jeweler, Bucksport. tf15

Dr. Ham's Aromatic Invigorator

Removes from the system the ill effects caused by the excessive use of alcholic liquors, and effectually destroys the appetite for these stimulants. It gives tone to debilitated mucous surfaces. Effete matter is removed from the system, thereby restoring it to normal healthful condition. As a medicine it is quick and effectual, curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all other Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels in a speedy manner. This elegant preparation has stood the test of years. A wine-glass full before eating will give a good appetite, and prevent all suffering from indigestion. Ladies of weak and delicate constitutions should take the Invigorator three times a day. A wine-glass full before retiring will insure sweet and refreshing sleep. All the proprietor asks is a trial, and to induce this he has put up the Invigorator in pint bottles at 50 cents—quarts, $1.00 Principal Depot, 45 Central wharf, Boston. Sold by all druggists.
Sold in Belfast by **S. A. HOWES & CO.**
In Stockton, by **JOHN M. AMES** and **MRS. P E. KIMBALL.** 1y5

M. R. COOPER is still at the old stand of
HALLS & COOPER,
where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of **Lumber, Cement, Lime, Sand and Hair**, also Corn, Flour and Groceries.
Thankful for past favors he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. M. R. COOPER.
Belfast, Feb. 16, 1870. tf32

Non-Resident Taxes

In the town of Prospect, in the County of Waldo, for the year 1869.

THE following list of Taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Prospect, for the year of 1869, in bills committed to Daniel Herriman, Collector of said town, on the twenty-first day of May, 1869, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid, on the eleventh day of April, 1870, by his certificate of that date, and now remains unpaid, and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interset, and charges, are not paid into the Treasury of said Town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due thereon, including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at Public Auction, at the store of Jeremiah Grant in said town, on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of November 1870, at one o'clock in the afternoon.
N. B. Here follows the list it being the same made by the Collector to the Treasurer.

	Value.	Tax.
Marcellus Emery, 60 Acres Marsh,	$300,	$7.83
Frankfort Granite Co., 13 1-2 Acres land	175.	4.57
Waldo Granite Co., 25 Acres land, $1200		
Two Shops, $75, 2 Oxen $125,	200	
One Wharf,	100 1500	39,15
Alfred Berry 25 acres of land	125	
One House, $40, 1 Barn $50,	90 215	5.61

ARTHUR HEAGAN,
Treasurer of Prospect.
Prospect, April 22, 1870. 3w42

Phthisic! Phthisic!
LEWIS' INHALANT, for the Phthisic,
Always Relieves
the most Distressing cases of Phthisic in a few minutes. Inhaled with the breath, it goes directly to the Lungs and air cells, and relief is immediate and certain.
PATENTED, May 18, 1869.
Price 75 cts. By Mail $1.00.
J. C. LEWIS, Proprietor, Belfast, Maine.
1f50

CAUTION
To Females in Delicate Health.

DR. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 ENDICOTT ST., BOSTON, is consulted daily for all diseases incident to the female system. Prolapsus Uteri or Falling of the Womb, Fluor Albus, Suppression, and other menstrual derangements, are all treated on new pathological principles, and speedy relief guaranteed in a very few days. So invariably certain is this new mode of treatment, that most obstinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon rejoices in perfect health.
Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women than any other physician in Boston.
Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days under his treatment.
Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole attention to an office practice for the cure of Private Diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.
N. B.—All letters must contain one dollar, or they will not be answered.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Boston July 28 1869. 1y4

MEDICAL ILLUMINATION!
THE NEW YORK
UNIVERSITY BRANCH,
250 CONGRESS ST., Portland, Me.

HENDERSON AND STAPLES, Agents for the State of Maine. We have just arrived in PORTLAND with a full supply of the celebrated **UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.** These Curatives are the favorite prescriptions of the New York Medical University. What may seem almost incredible is the astonishing rapidity with which they cure diseases hitherto considered incurable. A valuable Book free, containing important Physiological information for everybody. Agents wanted in every town in the State. We would be pleased to communicate with any one desiring an agency for the sale of the University Medicines.
F. P. HENDERSON, M. D., Consulting Physician, cases cured by Contract. Medical Advice, free. Office hours, from 8 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening. Address all letters to
HENDERSON & STAPLES, Agents,
University Branch, 250 Congress St.,
1123 Portland' Maine.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM B. SWAN & CO., having purchased the Stores, Storehouses and Wharf of H. J. ANDERSON, JR., are now opening an entire new stock, consisting in part of the following articles.

CORN,	GRANULATED SUGAR,	JAVA COFFEE,	
FLOUR, COFEEE	"	RIO "	
PORK, HAVANA	"	JAPAN TEA	
BEEF, ST. JAGO	"	OOLONG "	
LARD, MUSCOVADO	"	RAISINS	
TOBACCO, SPICES, SALT, OATS, FISH, &c.			

A full and complete assortment of Groceries, which we invite purchasers to call and examine, and we will make prices satisfactory.
WM. B. SWAN,
A. CUTTER SIBLEY.
Belfast, May 1, 1869. tf43

BONNET BLEACHERY.

LADIES BONNETS and HATS bleached or colored, and made into the latest styles promptly and neatly. Men and Boys Straw and Panama Hats bleached, colored and shaped.
We have also a lot of men and boys Canton Straw Hats to be sold very low.
Millinery Goods to be sold regardless of Cost.
S. A. BLACK & CO., High Street.
Belfast, March 29, 1870. 3mos38

GENTLEMEN The Grant Cigar Tip is a novelty & a pleasure, samples 30cts. A. Grant, P. O. Box 4390, N. Y.
6m40

Farm For Sale.

A Farm, situate in Northport, on the shore road, six miles from Belfast, and one from Saturday Cove, containing about fifty acres of land; cuts about 15 tons of hay; a pasture; well fenced; plenty of water; an orchard and cranberry bog, and a pleasant location. A house, barn and out-buildings. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. F. A. DICKEY.
Northport, April 4, 1870. tf39

LADIES. The Eugenie is the most Useful article ever invented for your use. Circulars free. Mrs. Morgan, P. O. Box 2438, N.Y.
6m40

PARKER'S
BREECH-LOADING, DOUBLE BARRELED
SHOT GUN
BEST IN THE WORLD.
PARKER BROTHERS WEST MERIDEN CONN.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR
New York Office 27 BEEKMAN ST.

WM. WATTERS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER,
ROULSTONE'S BLOCK, Searsport, Maine.
REFERENCES; Dr. Buchanan, Philadelphia, Dr. Henderson, Stockton. 4w42.

Belfast Savings Bank.
NOW IS THE TIME TO DEPOSIT.
"A penny saved is a penny earned."

DEPOSITS made on or before the 1st of December, January, February, March or April, will be placed upon interest on the 1st of each month.
Deposits received daily at the Banking Room, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Saturdays from 9 to 12 A.M.
JOHN H. QUIMBY, Treas. ASA FAUNCE, Prest.
Belfast, Nov. 15, 1869. tf19

METALLIC CASES

always on hand of all sizes, from two feet to six feet six inches.
WALNUT CASKETS always on hand, or made to order, and trimmed in the LATEST STYLE.
HARD WOOD CASKETS, ready made, at LOW PRICES.
COFFINS CHEAP.
No. 11 Phœnix Row.
C. D. FIELD, tf18 A. B. MATHEWS.

DR. FOSTER'S
Instant Relief from Pain!

TRADE MARK. FRANKLIN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. TRADE MARK.

A Sure Cure and Instant Relief.
For
Burns,
Neuralgia,
Diarrhœa,
Colic, Cramps,
Bites and Stings,
Sprains, Dysentery,
Sick & Nervous Headache, Pimples on the Skin,
Chilblains, Worms in Children.

The King of Pain Killers! Its Effects are Magical!

Ask your Druggist for it, and if he has not got it, he will order it for you.
Manufactured by the Franklin Medical Association, No. 28 Winter St., Boston, Mass.
This Association are also Proprietors and Manufacturers of Dr. Foster's justly celebrated Catarrh Remedy.
1yr18

CONSTANCE KID GLOVE.
Excelled by none.
ONCE WORN ALWAYS THE FAVORITE.
EVERY LADY SHOULD ASK FOR IT.

For sale by all the principal Dry Goods Stores in New England. **LEWIS BROWN & CO., Sole Agents.** 44 SUMMER STREET BOSTON. 3m31

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK. PATENTED.

Contains No LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR OF LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR, and FOUND AT LAST.
It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat.
DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by **PROCTER BROTHERS**, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take No Other.
Sold at Wholesale by W. F. PHILLIPS & Co., Portland, Me., and at Retail by all the Druggists in the State and elsewhere. 6m40

PERUVIAN SYRUP. A PERMANENT IRON TONIC. DEBILITY. DYSPEPSIA. HUMORS. &c.
MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

CAUTION.—All *genuine* has the name "PERUVIAN SYRUP," (*not* "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass. A 32 page pamphlet, sent free. J. P. DINSMORE Proprietor, 36 Dey St., New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

$500 WILL BE FORFEITED BY DR. L. DIX if failing to cure in less time than any other physician, more effectually and permanently, with less restraint from occupation or less exposure to all weather, with safe pleasant medicines.

SELF-ABUSE AND SOLITARY HABITS,
Their effects and consequences;
SPECIAL AILMENTS AND SITUATIONS,
Incident to Married and Single Ladies
SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS;

Mercurial Affections; Eruptions and all diseases of the Skin; Ulcers of the Nose, Throat and body; Pimples on the Face; Swelling of the Joints; Nervousness; Constitutional and other Weaknesses in youth and the more advanced, at all ages, of
BOTH SEXES, SINGLE OR MARRIED.

DR. L. DIX'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE,
21 Endicott Street, Boston, Mass.

is so arranged that patients never see or hear each other Recollect, the *only* entrance to his office is **No. 21**, having no connection with his residence, consequently no family interruption, so that on no account can any person hesitate applying at his office.
DR. DIX
boldly asserts, (and it cannot be contradicted, except by quacks, who will say or do anything, even perjure themselves, to impose upon patients,) that he
IS THE ONLY REGULAR GRADUATE PHYSICIAN ADVERTISING IN BOSTON,
TWENTY YEARS
engaged in treatment of Special Diseases, a fact so well known to many Citizens, Publishers, Merchants, Hotel Proprietors, &c., that he is much recommended, and particularly to
STRANGERS AND TRAVELLERS.
To avoid and escape imposition of foreign and native quacks, *more numerous* in Boston than in other large cities,
DR. DIX
proudly refers to Professors and respectable Physicians—many of whom consult him in critical cases, because of his acknowledged skill and reputation, attained through so long experience, practice, and observation.
AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE,
be not robbed and add to your sufferings in being deceived by the lying boasts, misrepresentations, false promises, and pretentions of
FOREIGN AND NATIVE QUACKS,
who know little of the nature and character of Special Diseases, and *less* to their cure. Some exhibit forged Diplomas of Institutions or Colleges, which never existed in any part of the world; others exhibit Diplomas of the Dead, how obtained, unknown; not only assuming and advertising in names of those inserted in the diplomas, but to further their imposition assume names of other celebrated physicians long since dead. Neither be deceived
QUACK NOSTRUM-MAKERS,
through false certificates and references, and recommendations of their medicines *by the dead*, who cannot expose or contradict them; or who, besides, to further their impositions, copy from medical books, much that is written of the qualities and effects of different herbs and plants and ascribe all the same to their Pills, Extracts, Specifics &c., most of which, if not all, contain Mercury, because of the ancient belief of its "curing everything," but now known to "kill more than is cured," and those not killed, constitutionally injured for life.
IGNORANCE OF QUACK DOCTORS AND NOSTRUM-MAKERS.
Through the ignorance of the Quack Doctor, knowing no other remedy, he relies upon MERCURY, and gives it to all his patients, in Pills, Drops, &c., so the Nostrum-maker, equally ignorant, adds to his so-called Extracts, Specific, Antidote, &c., both relying upon its effects in curing a few in a hundred, it is trumpeted in various ways throughout the land; but, alas! nothing is said of the balance, some of whom die, others grow worse and are left to linger and suffer for months or years, until relieved or cured, if possible, by competent physicians.
BUT ALL QUACKS ARE NOT IGNORANT.
Notwithstanding the foregoing facts are known to some quack doctors and nostrum-makers, yet, regardless of the life and health of others, there are those among them who even perjure themselves, contradicting giving mercury to their patients, or that it is contained in their nostrums, so that the "usual fee" may be obtained for professedly curing, or